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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869. NUMBER 101.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE are reminded that a Supplement, containing twenty columns of carefully selected literary and miscellaneous matter, will be served with the regular sheet to-morrow morning. Advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE should be handed in at as early an hour as practicable, in order to secure proper classification, and advertisers will oblige us by confining their favors to [illegible] as possible.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Spanish Revolution.

The Government Attempts to Compromise with Leading Republicans.

Serrano Addressed on the Subject of Slavery in Cuba.

Lord Stanley on the Co-operative Principle.

The London Times on the State of Europe.

Great Britain.

LORD STANLEY ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

At the opening of the Trades Hall in Liverpool, Lord Stanley made a speech, in which he admitted that it was natural for workmen to combine for a share in the profits of their industry, and declared that he expected a more extended application of the co-operative principle in the future.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The Times, in an article on the state of Europe, says: "Little notice has been taken of a paragraph which recently appeared in the Vienna [illegible] We will [illegible] to say what results the diplomatic occurrences of the past few weeks have had toward improving Napoleon's position with respect to foreign affairs, so as to enable him to meet his home difficulties with sufficient confidence of success. As it is true that General Le Boeuf intends to drop the scheme of a [illegible] and propose the suppression of general commands, that might be taken as an earnest of the Emperor's pacific and economical intentions. The interchange of civilities between sovereigns and statesmen augurs well for the chances of tranquility. At the present moment there is no apprehension of a warlike outbreak. No cause of offence, no pretext for dispute exists. The old alliances have been broken up, and the balance of power is a question of the past. It may be said that peace now rests on a sounder basis than ever."

PARLIAMENT FURTHER PROROGUED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Parliament has been prorogued until the 2d of December.

[illegible] PREDICTION.

There have been no extraordinary tides to-day on the English coast.

THE SCULLISTS.

Kelley, the English oarsman, will probably accompany Walter Brown on his return to America.

THE BYRON MATTER.

The Academy publishes a letter written by Lord Byron in 1817, expressing his desire that the Noel family will make a statement on the cause of his separation from Lady Byron, and pledges himself to meet all obligations incurred. Lord Byron wrote that he is utterly ignorant of the reasons for his wife's action, and declares that he is not aware of the purpose for which it is withheld from him, unless it is to sanction the most infamous slanders by silence.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Letters to the Times from Alexandria indicate that the confidence of people on the ground in opening the Suez Canal for immediate traffic is declining.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The sessions of the Church Congress opened at Liverpool on the 6th inst. Dean Chester urged the importance of a large-hearted and generous treatment of all Non-Conformists and Catholics. Several members of the congress absented themselves on account of a paper presented by Mackonochie.

Rev. Frederick Temple has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Oct. 8.

The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

Spain.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

MADRID, Oct. 8.

The government troops have had several encounters with the insurgents in Catalonia, and have been uniformly victorious. The loss of the insurgents has been large. The mayor of Tortosa has taken command of bands of Republicans. Order has been restored in Valencia and Galicia. [illegible]

AN ENDEAVOR TO COMPROMISE.

A conference was held yesterday by General Prim and President Rivero and Deputies Castellar and Figueras, at which an endeavor was made to effect a compromise with the Republicans. No result was reached.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes to place the merchant marine of Spain and the Antilles on a footing with shipping in the coasting trade.

THE INSURGENTS GENERALLY DEFEATED.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

Official reports from Madrid represent the Spanish insurgents everywhere defeated.

MADRID, Oct. 8.

[illegible], a Republican leader, has been taken prisoner and his followers dispersed. The government requires the volunteers in the capital cities of the provinces to give up their arms.

SERRANO ADDRESSED ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The French and English societies for the abolition of slavery have sent an address to Serrano on the subject of slavery. They ask him to use his efforts to abolish slavery in Cuba, and refer him to his own speech, wherein he said that slavery only exists in the civilized world as a Spanish institution.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS AT GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Despatches from Gibraltar announce the arrival of the United States steamers Richmond and Juniata, and frigate Sabine at that port.

France.

THE NEW LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

Deputies Simon and Magnier support Deputy Jules Favre in calling a meeting of the members of the Corps Legislatif to take action in regard to the delay in the convocation of the Chambers.

Nearly all the journals deprecate the proposed manifestation of the Deputies of the Left on the 26th of October.

DIED.

Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, died suddenly to-day, at Bordeaux, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Prussia.

THE BUDGET FOR 1870.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

In the Diet, to-day, the budget for 1870 was submitted. It shows a deficit of 5,400,000 thalers, and proposes to meet it by increasing the excise duties [illegible] per cent.

The East.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN CONTROVERSY SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Levant Times says the Turco-Egyptian controversy is suspended. It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt will come to Constantinople during the visit of the Empress Eugenie, and that the Sultan will probably go to Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

Austria.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO ATTEND THE SUEZ CANAL INAUGURATION.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.

It is rumored that the Emperor Francis Joseph intends to visit Constantinople and proceed thence to Suez to attend the inauguration of the canal.

MISSOURI.

First Day of the St. Louis Fair—Close of the Irish Immigration Convention—A National Association Formed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.

Aside from the magnificent displays in the several departments, the exhibition failed to attract the crowd, which was scarcely half as large as yesterday. There were less than twenty thousand people on the grounds to-day. [illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—At the fair to-day, trials of [illegible]

[illegible] trial plow the second. Double shovel and trench plows were also put on trial, the premiums going to the St. Louis Industrial Plow Company.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The Irish Immigration Convention adjourned this afternoon sine die. An association is to be formed, with a capital of $100,000, to be called the Irish Immigration Association, and to be incorporated under the laws of such States as may desire to avail themselves of its privileges. The shares are $100 each. The officers are to be a President, Vice President, and Treasurer, who will receive no salary, the Secretary and such other minor officers as may be required [illegible]. Buying lands for Irish immigrants to settle on is the main object of the society. [illegible]

There was entire harmony and good feeling in the convention, and the only desire manifested was to devise means of effective aid to such Irish immigrants as may need assistance.

RELIGIOUS.

Session of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Closing Day's Business.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 8.

The Woman's Board of Missions held a meeting in the First Church, and reported [illegible] collected during the past year [illegible]

[illegible]

Rock River Conference—Third Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 8.

The conference met at 8½ a. m. Opening exercises were led by Rev. C. G. Truesdell, of Chicago. The report of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church showed 18,000 schools, 1,165,914 scholars, and 41,708 conversions during the past year.

R. N. Griffith, S. H. Adams, W. S. Young, A. Campbell, Joseph Crummer, J. B. McGuffin, J. G. Cross, J. F. Willing, J. W. Phelps, Rufus H. Wilkinson, W. E. Morgan, Geo. W. Perry, and Gideon Libby were admitted to full membership in the conference, a most practical and impressive charge being given them by the Bishop.

The clerical vote, on lay delegation, was then taken—yeas, 109; nays, [illegible].

Resolutions were adopted recommending the American and Foreign Christian Union, i. e., the Anti-Roman Catholic Society, to the patronage of the churches.

The Ladies' College Society at Evanston presented a memorial by the hand of President Haven, saying they had $40,000 worth of property with which to commence their enterprise, asking to be recognized by the Board of Bishops, and nominating seven ladies as a Board of Trustees for the institution.

The afternoon session was occupied with a missionary sermon by J. F. Yates, of Rockford. [illegible]

Action of the Liberal United Brethren on Secret Societies.

[illegible]

Baltimore Presbytery.

[illegible]

Michigan Baptist State Convention.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Four Per Cent Loan Tendered Our Government by the Rothschilds.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The Yerger Case Up in the Supreme Court.

Copy of the Warrant for the Seizure of the Hornet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

A NEW STAMP FOR SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM FRUITS.

An important circular is soon to be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, concerning the distillation of apples, peaches and grapes exclusively. Hitherto, under authority of the second section of the act of July 20, 1868, distillers of fruit spirits were exempt from those provisions of the law which require survey by warehouse storekeepers. Section 59, however, required them to draw their spirits into casks, of a capacity not less than twenty gallons, which left fractions of less amount unprovided for, and subjected them to other grievous inconveniences. Besides, there was no stamp authorized for packages of less than twenty gallons. Section [illegible], however, is held to authorize the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and issue a stamp for packages of ten gallons, with coupons attached [illegible]

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention, in Baltimore, yesterday, nominated Colonel Levin Woolford, of Somerset County, for State Comptroller by a vote of [illegible], and the vote was subsequently made unanimous. This is substantially a triumph of the Old Line Democrats against the progressive wing of the party [illegible]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Parker has received a letter from the Governor of Dakota, transmitting the report of Lieutenant Poole, stationed at Whetstone Creek, upon the late outrage of the Sioux, expressing fears of a general trouble in that section, and asking for troops. The report has been regularly referred to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that troops be furnished.

[illegible]

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF THE HORNET.

The following is a copy of the warrant for the arrest of the Hornet:

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labor of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people of every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse are restored, obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened, means increased, civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies. Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November, next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise, of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the universe; and, second, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in that homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayers for the continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this the fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

IN THE SUPREME COURT

this morning, Colonel Phillips, of the counsel for E. M. Yerger, read the agreement entered into between the Attorney General and counsel for the defence in July last providing that the case shall be brought before this court, and asked permission to file the petition for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*; also, that the case be set for a hearing on Friday next. Attorney General Hoar hoped a more remote day would be fixed, in order that he might have time to properly present the case [illegible]. The court directed that the petitions be filed, and gave notice that on Monday a day would be fixed for argument.

Arguments were heard in the case of McKee v. The United States, involving validity of the Treasury orders and military permits to go beyond the military lines for trading purposes. A motion for leave to file a petition for *habeas corpus* and a *certiorari* in the case of certain parties charged with murder in Texas was granted, and a decision will be given thereon on Monday.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following was made public this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States, the death of one of his honored predecessors, Franklin Pierce, which occurred at Concord, early this morning. Eminent in the public councils and universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which this country sustains by his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and all business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE CUBANS.

Senor Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, [illegible] arrived here yesterday morning from New York, and returned again last evening. [illegible]

A LOAN OFFERED.

M. Friquet, an agent of Rothschilds, is expected in this city shortly. [illegible]

The International Railroad Convention at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The report was adopted, and Messrs. Poor, of Portland; Worcester, of Rochester, and Nelson, of Chicago, advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Thompson, of Queenstown, Canada, offered an additional resolution [illegible]

Mr. Thompson supported his resolution at length.

Recess until evening.

At the evening session the name of the proposed road was changed to the New England & Oswego Railroad.

[illegible]

Adjourned *sine die*.

SPRINGFIELD.

Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons—Election of Officers—Of Interest to Notaries Public—State Board of Equalization—The Corn Crop—Treasury Statement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 8.

The twelfth annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois met in the Representative Hall this morning at 10 o'clock, and was opened in the usual form, Jas. H. Miles, Grand High Priest, presiding. [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Change in the Republican State Ticket—L. L. Breese Substituted for E. A. Spencer as Candidate for Secretary of State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 8.

For several days the Democratic papers have been making charges, at first vaguely, referring to the State officers in general, then to the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, E. A. Spencer, now Assistant Secretary, alleging that there was a defalcation of over six thousand dollars on the receipts of fees from insurance companies doing business in this State. As soon as it was apparent that there was any foundation for such reports, measures were taken to have the deficiency made good, which has been done, and the Republican State Committee was called together to determine what action to take. Spencer admits that he temporarily retained some of the funds which came into his hands, but fully intended to repay them, as he has now done, and with no purpose of defrauding the State Treasury. To relieve the party from any responsibility for his action and avoid compromising the other nominees on the Republican ticket, he resigned his place in the following note:

"MADISON, WIS., Oct. 8, 1869.

"*E. W. Keyes, Chairman Republican State Committee:*

"SIR: Believing that the interests of the Republican party will be subserved by my withdrawal from the ticket as a candidate for Secretary of State, I hereby tender my withdrawal to the State Central Committee, and ask that they nominate some person in my stead. Respectfully, &c.,

"E. A. SPENCER."

After mature deliberation by the committee, it decided, unanimously, to present the name of Mr. Llewelyn Breese, of Portage, Columbia County, as a candidate for Secretary of State, to supply the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Mr. Spencer, and notified Mr. Breese. That gentleman, to-day, accepted the nomination in a note, in which he says: [illegible]

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Corbin Preparing a Statement Relative to the Gold Conspiracy.

H. G. Accepts the Republican Nomination for State Comptroller.

Money Plenty at Easy Rates.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

REDDY HIMSELF AGAIN.

Reddy the Blacksmith kept open house to his friends to-night, in honor of his acquittal. Graham, the witness against him, will probably be arrested for perjury, as his story to-day varied somewhat from his testimony when Reddy's accomplices were tried.

CORBIN TO APPEAR IN PRINT.

A. R. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, is said to be preparing a statement for publication, which will reveal important secrets connected with the gold conspiracy.

WALL STREET

was without important features to-day. The Gold Room did not hold an executive session, but the project of a Clearing House was discussed privately among the members. Some brokers want no Clearing House whatever; others want the Gold Exchange Bank, and others favor a new establishment altogether. It was reported in the morning that the Gold Exchange Bank would be ready to make a statement of affairs this afternoon, but it did not do so, and the probabilities are that it will not resume business this week. There is considerable interest over the result of the motions to [illegible] reached to-day. The stock market was strong with an advance in Lake Shore, Rock Island and Pacific Mail. New York Central and Northwestern were also objects of special interest. The money market ruled with great ease throughout the day, and toward the close of bank hours large balances were placed with leading government dealers at 5 per cent.

THE AVONDALE FUND.

Twenty-four thousand dollars has been collected for the Avondale sufferers, and will be sent to them next week.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MR. GREELEY ACCEPTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Post understands that Mr. Greeley has signified his willingness to accept the nomination for Comptroller.

THE TRIAL OF REDDY THE BLACKSMITH

resulted in his acquittal. [illegible]

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

STREET SPRINKLING.

The Croton Board has rescinded the order [illegible]

FLATTERING RECEPTION TO CAPTAIN HALL.

Captain Hall, of Arctic fame, [illegible]

THE WEST.

Tea for Chicago—Indian Matters—Work Progressing on the Denver Pacific Railroad—The Excursionists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 8.

Two car loads of tea, from China for Chicago, arrived to-day.

A. B. Mullet, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, returned from San Francisco [illegible]

[illegible]

General Augur arrived at Cheyenne from Fort [illegible]

CHEYENNE, Oct. 8.—The Denver Pacific Railroad is finished sixteen miles. Track-laying continues [illegible]

Vice President Colfax arrived this morning [illegible]

Governor Bross and family reached Sherman this afternoon.

Governor Campbell has convened the first Legislature of Wyoming, to meet at Cheyenne on the 12th inst.

A slight snow storm occurred here yesterday. It is quite cold to-day.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 8.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of this Territory elected N. P. Langford Grand Master, and Sol. Star, Grand Actuary.

OHIO.

Ashland Establishes a Vigilance Committee—Light-Fingered Gentry Notified to Leave—The Political Campaign—Cincinnati Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 8.

Ashland having been overrun with thieves, confidence men, and incendiaries for some time past, [illegible]

VAN WERT, O., Oct. 8.—The Democracy of Van Wert and the adjoining counties held a grand rally here to-day, [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Sam Cary addressed an immense Democratic meeting at Sixth street market space this evening.

A man was fined in the Police court to-day for selling sickly live chickens in market.

Hon. Millard Fillmore and wife passed through the city to Louisville to-day, to the Commercial Convention.

THE FLOOD.

Delays in Travel and Navigation—Repairs Progressing, Etc.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 8.—This place is still filled with passengers awaiting repairs on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad. Some are growing impatient, and Despatcher Wandell is besieged on all sides to send them West. A large force has been engaged since Monday in putting the division in order, and has succeeded in removing the slides of earth from the track, filling up and trestling the road where it had caved, and repaired the bridges, with the exception of a bridge four miles east of Narrowsburg, the east abutment and one pier of which are gone, letting a portion of the bridge in the water. Both west and east of this point the road is in running condition. The company has built two ferry-boats to ply across the stream, and transfer passengers, baggage, and express freight across, which will be in operation to-day, so that through travel on the Erie may be said to be resumed. [illegible]

The Delaware River has fallen ten feet.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal has suffered severely, there being no less than twelve breaks between Phillipsport and Rondout, some of them quite heavy. A large force is at work making repairs, and it will be three weeks or more before navigation will be resumed.

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 8.—The Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad is again in complete running order, and the coal trade is fully resumed.

Foreign Markets.

HAVRE, Oct. 8—Evening.

Cotton closed firm on spot at [illegible].

ANTWERP, Oct. 8—Evening.

Petroleum closed at [illegible].

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS. [illegible]

STEELE & TAYTE, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS. [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. and A. M., this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their Hall, No. 22 North Dearborn-st. Work. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. W. R. WALPOLE, Secretary.

SMALL CASTINGS.

THE ONLY FOUNDRY In Chicago

That makes a specialty of SMALL CASTINGS, is the [illegible] STONE & PATRICK.

HATS AND CAPS.

ELEGANT Silk Hats BROADWAY STYLE, [illegible] HATS. GENTS' FINE DRESS HATS. HATS. Young Men's Fashionable Hats. HATS. YOUNG MEN'S FANCY STYLES. HATS. GENTS' BUSINESS HATS. Children's Fancy Hats. SOFT FELT HATS, IN LIGHT AND DARK SHADES. J. A. Smith & Co., 98 State-st.

HATS. FURS. STRYKER & BARNES. The Leading Hatters of the West, MANUFACTURE THE FINEST OF Dress Silk Hats, [illegible] several entirely new styles of Business Hats and pay particular attention to get the finest and most stylish Hats for young men to be found in the West. Our FUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE, And an inspection is respectfully solicited. Corner Washington and Clark-sts.

Gents' Dress and Business Hats of Superior Quality and Fashion. Sole Agents for the Celebrated AMIDON HAT, Unequalled for Beauty of Style and Perfection of Manufacture. BISHOP & BARNES, Fashionable Hatters and Furriers, 115 LAKE-ST.

SILK HATS 120 DEARBORN-ST. MACKENZIE'S

HATS. ALL OF THE BROADWAY STYLES. BREWSTER, Hatter, Sherman House. 3-oz. GOSSAMER BODY. The Old Crown Back Again. Best Silk Hat, Broadway Style, $5, at 100 Madison-st.

COAL.

WOOD AND COAL. TO CONSUMERS. We have a large supply of all kinds of Wood and Coal of the very best quality, and we are prepared to deliver all orders at short notice. [illegible] HOCKING VALLEY COAL, Which is arriving daily, fresh from the Mines in Ohio, which we deliver at $8. The best of Wilmington and McLean Coal Always on hand. Our yards are: No. [illegible] West Madison-st. No. [illegible] South Union, corner of Madison and Union-sts. No. [illegible] Blue Island-av. Call and see us. THOS. ELDRIDGE & CO.

COAL AND COKE. I am receiving genuine Connellsville Coke, which is offered to consumers at the lowest market price. Also Lump Lehigh, Blossburg, and other Eastern Coals. WM. E. JOHNSON, No. 16 West Jackson-st.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Dealer in Coal, 44 Market-st., near Randolph. [illegible] VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, [illegible] Also, Blossburg Coal for blacksmithing.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING. THE BEST LINE IN THE CITY AT COLLINS' Boys' Clothing Establishment 74 RANDOLPH-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL. A Soprano of great power and compass, a pupil of the celebrated Signor Monsella(?), would be pleased to negotiate with some Church. [illegible] Address MAD. LA TURE, [illegible] Wabash-av.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT, Chicago, Oct. 8, 1869. The Judges of Election are hereby notified to call at my office on or before Monday, October 11, 1869, to qualify. HOW. B. SALOMON, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE. The magnificent steamer SHEBOYGAN will leave [illegible] for RACINE and MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Fare only $2 to Milwaukee, berths included. Excursionists can arrive back in Chicago at 4 o'clock Monday morning. [illegible] Superintendent.

DANCING.

GRAND SOIREE, This evening and every Saturday evening through the season, at UHLICH'S HALL, corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts. Tickets, $1. Music by Wedgwood & Hathaway's full band. J. C. WEDGWOOD, Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD M. LEE, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Secretary of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Business claims and collections from the States promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOY WHALER; OR, THE YOUNG ROVERS, The Most Exciting Sea Story EVER PUBLISHED, Commenced THIS WEEK, in No. 49 OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, NOW READY.

THE BOY WHALER Was written expressly for the NEW YORK WEEKLY, By Leon Lewis, Author of "The Silver Ship," "The Water Wolf," "The Boy Magician," etc.

THE BOY WHALER, Now Ready in No. 49 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, Contains the most vivid descriptions of strange adventures on land and sea, in most of which the young hero, the BOY WHALER, Takes a prominent part, and by his daring deeds proves himself the personification of juvenile bravery. Every boy should read the exciting story of the BOY WHALER, Which is just commenced in No. 49 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, And every young woman also should read the BOY WHALER IN THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, For the female mind will be enraptured with the lovely heroine, the charming LILY LAWRENCE, who shares the fortunes and trials of the BOY WHALER.

The current issue (No. 49) of the Greatest Story and Sketch Paper in the World, THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, Should be purchased by parents and read to their children, for the great story of the BOY WHALER Shows that although virtue may for a time be unable to cope with villainy, it will in the end rise triumphant.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY Takes pleasure in presenting to the public the great story of the BOY WHALER, For it is undoubtedly the masterpiece of its author, and was written expressly for the NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Boys! Boys! Boys! Every boy who delights to read of daring deeds and thrilling adventures will linger in admiration over the story of the BOY WHALER, Now Ready in No. 49 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, And for sale by every News Agent in the Country. PRICE, SIX CENTS PER COPY.

Don't Forget to Buy Number 49 OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY, Which contains the commencement of the BOY WHALER.

STOVES AND RANGES.

"MORNING GLORY" PARLOR FURNACE, For heating Dining-room below and, by Register, one or two Parlors above. For heating basement Hall, and, by Register, upper Hall and Rooms above. B. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR., Dealer in Littlefield Stoves and Hot Air Furnaces, 82 State-st.

STOVES. THE BEST SPEAR'S REVOLVING LIGHT BASE BURNER IN THE MARKET. Five Sizes Windows. Never get dirty with smoke, and fire lasts the entire season without re-kindling. DAY & BREASTED, Agents, 235 and 237 State-st.

"MORNING GLORY" HOT AIR FURNACES, FOR HARD COAL. Like the "Morning Glory" Stove, they burn at the base, give area heat, require coal only once a day, economize in fuel, need but little attention, and are SELF-CLEANING. One fire lasts the entire season without rekindling. Sold by B. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR., 82 State-st.

Galvanized and Black Coal Hods, Fancy Coal Hods, Pardanias, Blower Stands, Sets Fire Irons and Stand, Hearth Brushes, cold weather wants, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 82 STATE-ST.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS. [illegible] Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent, at moderate rates. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to JAMES WARRACK, Agent, Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and rooms secured for any steamer or date.

WANTED.

PONY WANTED. Wanted a Pony, about 12 hands high. Stylish and well broken. Inquire of JOHN HOW, No. 8 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED, A Good Assortment Tinner to go into the country. Wages $12 per week and board. Inquire of MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP, 69 State-st.

FISH.

FISH. Just received and for sale low, [illegible] Wholesale Fish Dealers, No. 47 South Water-st.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING Of French Patterns, Pattern Hats, and Rich Millinery Goods, On Saturday, October 9, At MRS. JACKSON'S PARLORS, [illegible] Washington-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE. [illegible] BENJAMIN DILWORTH, a Protestant Irishman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNDAY TIMES. ON SUNDAY NEXT, in order to accommodate the great pressure by ADVERTISERS, [illegible] TRIPLE SHEET. BESIDES ALL THE USUAL Attractive Features Of THE SUNDAY TIMES, the number for next Sunday will contain a graphic and exhaustive paper, descriptive of OUR SUBURBAN TOWNS, Among which are the following:

HYDE PARK, with its various settlements,
LAKE VIEW,
RIVERSIDE,
EVANSTON,
[illegible]
GLENCOE,
HINSDALE,
HIGHLAND PARK,
LAKE FOREST,
WAUKEGAN,
HARLEM,
ELMHURST,
(Cottage Hill)
[illegible]
CRYSTAL LAKE,
ENGLEWOOD,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
&c., &c., &c.

This will be a highly graphic, interesting, and valuable paper, as showing how extensive the suburbs of Chicago already are, and indicating their prospective multiplication and growth, and something of the future extension of the city boundaries. [illegible] The article will embrace a tabular statement showing at a glance ALL the suburban towns, their distance from Chicago, the railroads on which they are situated, their population, the size of the lots, the average price of ground, and the rates of railroad commutation tickets. There are, altogether, OVER FORTY Of these towns, a large number of which are new, have been recently subdivided, and are in progress of rapid and extensive improvement.

The circulation of the next number of THE SUNDAY TIMES will reach nearly 40,000 Copies! IT WILL BE A MOST VALUABLE Advertising Medium Inasmuch as it is read by ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE. Indeed it has passed into a proverb that EVERYBODY READS The Sunday Times.

GIFT CONCERTS.

BOSTON COLISEUM! GRAND Promenade Concerts! GILMORE'S FAMOUS MILITARY BAND, ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. BOSTON. October 21, 22 and 23, 1869. The last Musical Entertainment ever to be held in the Coliseum, as it must be removed next month. SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.00. EACH TICKET Admits to One Grand Promenade Concert, Entitles Holder to One Colored View of the Coliseum. Secures on October 23, 1869, Ownership of an undivided interest in common with the other ticketholders in the following named property, subject to such disposition as a Committee of Five, chosen by the ticketholders, shall determine, October 23, 1869—viz.:

2,000 Flags, Banners, Strips of Red, White and Blue Cloth, Portraits of Musical Composers, &c., &c.
3,000 [illegible] used by the Orchestra and in Press and Reception Rooms, also the Parquette and other fixtures.

The Coliseum Building (without furniture and fixtures) containing over 1,000,000 ft. lumber, worth over $[illegible]. The Association have secured from the original contractors, Messrs. Geo. B. James & Co., lumber dealers, and Messrs. Judah Sears & Son, builders, an agreement, offering $[illegible] in cash for the building any day prior to Nov. 1, 1869. Tickets, with Lithographs, for sale by J. BAUER & CO., Ticket Agents, [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago. Or in Packages to Agents, by COLISEUM ASSOCIATION, 14 State-st., Boston.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL. MONS. C. TIESSET, B. A., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is desirous of forming classes [illegible] Mons. C. T.'s elementary course [illegible] J. L. PICKARD, Superintendent of Schools. MLLE. TIESSET gives lessons in French, German and Italian. MESSRS. EUGENE and CHARLES TIESSET, for many years pupils of the Conservatorium of Leipsic, [illegible] lessons on the pianoforte, harmony and singing. [illegible] Madison-st., third floor.

DYHRENFURTH BUSINESS COLLEGE, 116 and 118 Randolph-st. Open day and evening. Instruction given by practical business men only. Dyhrenfurth's System of Quick Calculations, and his famous AUTODIDACTIC SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING Are taught at this College only, [illegible]

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Born and educated in Paris, France, is desirous of [illegible] Address W F B C, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION. A flourishing manufacturing business, in this city, existing for over four years, and which has proved a perfect success, desire to merge their establishment into a large Stock Company [illegible] Address W F, Post Office Box [illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BARGAIN. 50x80 feet corner of Madison and Jefferson-sts. ENOS AYRES, Room 7, 90 Clark-st.

FOR SALE. A very desirable residence on North Dearborn-st. [illegible] MEAD & COE, [illegible] Washington-st.

HUSKING PINS.

HUSKING PINS. We offer to the trade 300 Gross Sherwood's Celebrated Steel Husking Pin. EDWARD PRESCOTT & CO., [illegible]

FURS.

FURS. A Large and Varied Assortment of the above, at LOW PRICES, for sale by B. BURTON, SUCCESSOR TO THOMAS B. MORRIS, 99 Washington-st. ALSO, Everything New and Desirable IN HATS AND CAPS, Gloves, Canes and Umbrellas. THE CELEBRATED "Cuvier" Dog Skin Glove. "SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR."

RACING.

DEXTER PARK. 1869. FALL MEETING. 1869. $15,000 in Premiums. FIVE DAYS' RACING, COMMENCING ON Tuesday, October 12, And Continuing through the Week.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13. A PURSE OF $[illegible]. [illegible] GOLDSMITH MAID, AMERICAN GIRL, LADY THORN, LUCY. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14. [illegible]

FRIDAY, OCT. 15. [illegible]

SATURDAY, OCT. 16. [illegible]

CONDITIONS. [illegible] WM. F. TUCKER, Pres. A. T. BARNES, Sec'y. GEO. B. MANSUR, Supt. Dexter Park, Sept. 1, 1869.

KEROSENE LANTERNS.

THE TUBULAR Kerosene Lantern. Gives double light from the same amount of oil; don't smoke or smell; cannot take fire or explode; will extinguish itself if dropped or overturned; endures the roughest wind and usage. For Sale by all Dealers. Chicago Manufacturing Co., 43 and 45 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP. 859 Acres Pine Lands On the Tittabawassee River, Michigan. Inquire of CHAS. FARGO, Office of American Express Company.

FOR SALE. Two of the Best Lots IN ROSEHILL CEMETERY. Apply to A. R. MILLER, [illegible] State-st.

BANK CHECK CANCELLER.

WILBER'S PATENT Initial Press AND BANK CHECK CANCELLER. A very neatly arranged Press, for either stamping writing paper or cancelling bank checks, notes, drafts, &c. The best article in the market. For sale by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS FOR SALE. $23,000 Chamber Commerce Stock, Makes Quarterly Dividends of 3 1-2 per cent. Offer Wanted. $50,000 Stock of one of the largest and best Lager Beer Breweries in the City. Paid 10 per cent. Last Year, at Par. Will be Sold in Sums of $10,000. Apply to FIELD, KING & CO., Basement First National Bank, corner State and Washington-sts.

$5,000 To loan for three to five years, on improved city property. ENOS AYRES, Room 7, No. 90 Clark-st.

TO LOAN, $17,000 In sums of $[illegible] and upwards, on improved city property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, Office [illegible] West Madison-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fixtures. Peterson & Patterson's, 90 Washington-st.

GAS FIXTURES. ALL NEW STYLES at a reduction of 20 per cent, at McGINLY'S, 102 Washington-st.

WAGON MATERIAL.

TOLEDO WHEEL COMPANY, Manufacturers of Wagon, Carriage and Sleigh Material. [illegible] TOLEDO, OHIO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS—TO BUILDERS. [illegible] BENJ. WILCOX, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Photograph Albums. Large variety and low prices [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers, [illegible]

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ROMAL CRAVATS AT OLIVER C. ELY'S, Hosier and Glover, 3 Washington-st., [illegible]

LEAD AND OIL.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts., MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, Pig Lead, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake. Particular attention is invited to our SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED OIL. Highest price paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER COMPANY, Manufacturers of [illegible] Drop and Buck Shot, Balls and Bar Lead. Quick Sales and Small Profits is our motto. OFFICE: No. 70 North Clinton-st., Chicago. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Pres't. [illegible] Vice-Pres't. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE Of an entire stock of NEW FURNITURE. WM. L. CHURCH, No. 85 Randolph-st., Having determined to dispose of his entire stock of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., Will commence selling on TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10 a. m., and continue every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday following, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the best stocks of goods in the city, all made of the best materials, and every article warranted as represented. The stock consists of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Dining-Room Furniture, Easy Chairs, Easy Rockers, Lounges, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Mirrors, Spring Beds, Hair, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Comforters, and in fact everything in the line of Household Furniture.

IRON MINE For Sale by Auction. Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 27th OCTOBER next, at Allen's Hotel, in the Town of Perth, County of Lanark, Ontario, two undivided thirds, either separately or together, of a most valuable Red Hematite Iron Mine, held under 99 years' mineral lease, and consisting of 200 acres, situated in Township of Dalhousie, 12 miles from Perth [illegible] ALEX. COWAN, P. O. Box [illegible], Montreal, Canada. Terms of payment, ⅓ cash, ⅓ 3 months, and ⅓ 6 months, with approved notes.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Prairie-av. Residence. One of the handsomest and most complete residences in the city, containing seven bedrooms, large and elegant parlors, large closets and pantries, bath-room, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Large garden, with fountain, statues, and rock-work; shell walks. Very handsome Conservatory, containing large collection of rare and beautiful plants. Large stable and carriage house. Will be let for two or three years to a first-rate tenant. Apply at once to EDWARD C. WALLER, Room 8, Union Building, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

TO RENT, In New Tribune Building, Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms, Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance Business. Apply to WM. C. DOW, No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT. A RICH ROOM FOR A Private Banking Office. Inquire of H. H. HIGGINS, No. 123 South Clark-st.

NEW HOTEL, OR FOR Business Purposes. WM. C. DOW, No. 116 LaSalle-st., is now ready to receive proposals from tenants for the four upper stories of the fine new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. It will be finished for a hotel or business purposes. Plans to be seen, and information given at his office.

TO RENT. Stores 38 and 40 LaSalle-st. Formerly occupied by J. B. Shay. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of CHILD & BRIGGS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] CHILD & BRIGGS. Chicago, Oct. 2, 1869.

P. H. WILLARD & CO., (Successors to Child & Briggs,) WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 49 South Water-st. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870. [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

FREE DISPENSARY.

Brainard Free Dispensary. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

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Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.........2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—Colonel R. B. Mason.
For Treasurer—David A. Gage.
For Collector—W. J. Onahan.
For Attorney—Israel N. Stiles.
For Clerk of Police Court—C. R. Matson.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Superior Court—Joseph E. Gary.
Clerk of the Superior Court—A. F. Stevenson.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
Clerk of the County Court—J. G. Gindele.
Treasurer—[illegible]
Surveyor—Alex. Wolcott.
Superintendent of Schools—Albert G. Lane.
Police Commissioner—Mark Sheridan.
Justices of the Peace—Max Eberhardt, A. H. Barton.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty-ninth District—S. S. Hayes, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines.
Sixtieth District—Charles Hitchcock, W. F. Coolbaugh.
Sixty-first District—Elliott Anthony, Daniel Cameron.

TOWN OFFICERS.

South Chicago—*Collector*, M. W. Kerwin; *Assistant Supervisor*, Anton Berg; *Town Clerk*, J. H. Ferrell.

West Chicago—*Collector*, Alonzo Ramsdell; *Supervisor*, Henry Ashbell; *Assistant Supervisor*, A. L. Morrison; *Town Clerk*, H. B. Bager.

North Chicago—*Collector*, Otto Peltzer; *Supervisor*, Robert Clark; *Assistant Supervisor*, H. M. Peters; *Town Clerk*, [illegible] Engberg.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE are reminded that a Supplement, containing twenty columns of carefully selected literary and miscellaneous matter, will be served with the regular sheet to-morrow morning. Advertisements for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE should be handed in as early an hour as practicable, in order to secure proper classification, and advertisers will oblige us by condensing their favors as much as possible.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, in the district between Madison and Lake streets and the river and Elizabeth street, will pay their weekly accounts hereafter to Mr. R. M. Prendergast, and not to White C. Sturgis, who has been discharged.

CITY POLITICS.

A personal encounter took place in the Court House, between A. C. Hesing, Esq., and D. D. Driscoll, Esq., having its origin in some remarks said to have been made by the latter at a political meeting in the Fifth Ward, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Driscoll, in a letter published elsewhere, denies having employed the precise language attributed to him by our reporter. Whether he used it or not, we should not have admitted it to our columns if it had been seen by the editor before its publication, because we wish as much as possible to abstain from personalities in the present political contest, and to give the opponents of the Citizens' ticket a free monopoly of those weapons which they have heretofore exercised and seemed to enjoy. Their two newspapers, and the speakers at their saloon orations, are teeming just now with personal abuse of the editor of THE TRIBUNE. We shall neither assault them with a mason's hod, nor apply to the judges of the courts for a certificate of character in consequence of their aspersions; nor shall we follow them into the purlieus of Billingsgate. The existing political contest is bottomed on a principle, and if it cannot be maintained by either party on principle it cannot be maintained at all. We have pointed out the reasons why we think there should be a radical change in our local government. We have specified the facts which show that Chicago is fast travelling in the road which has made New York a hissing and a by-word among civilized communities. It is notorious that the worst elements in the city control the primary meetings of the dominant party, and that fraud, bribery and ruffianism are rampant among them even in the most respectable and orderly wards. We think it is time to give these fellows a check, and that the present is a very propitious and suitable time to do so, inasmuch as no national issues are involved in the contest.

It is charged that the Republican journals which support the Citizens' ticket are playing into the hands of the Copperheads. This charge is made by a newspaper which does not claim to be Republican at all, but vaunts itself upon its independence in politics, and manifests its independence by supporting a corrupt political ring. We use this language advisedly, for we say that any convention which could virtually endorse and countenance the city deposit swindle, as the Library Hall Convention did, is not only corrupt, but is so lost to the sense of shame and decency that it has no right to ask for the support of honest men. Talk about injuring the Republican party! Such conventions and such transactions inflict more injury upon the Republican party than a thousand journals can repair. And when it comes to this, that we are asked to sanction dishonest measures on the pretence of supporting the Republican party, we say we shall do nothing of the kind. When it was intimated to us by the conventions of two or three Western States that we must support the knavery of paying the government bonds in irredeemable paper, we told the party managers and demagogues that they might paddle their own canoe—we would not go with them one inch. And we tell the sachems of the Republican Tammany here in Chicago that they cannot cram their corrupt jobs down our throats, nor shall they cram them down the throats of the people, if we can prevent it. It would be very fine and very smart if they could help themselves to anything they want by the mere trick of crying "Copperhead! Copperhead!" whenever they are detected and remonstrated with in such rascally operations as the city deposit swindle, the Normal School job, and the more recent purchase of the Police Station lot on North avenue. The city and county taxes are heavy enough in all conscience for legitimate purposes, without saddling the public with unnecessary burdens to enrich a few politicians who have found it convenient to attach themselves to the Republican organization, and by their saloon power have managed to get control of it.

THE INDIGNANT FORNEY.

The Chevalier Forney is getting very angry and incoherent over the proposition to remove the capital. He asks:

> "What matter is it to the labor of the country whether government officials meet, and report, and confer upon the business of the people at one point or another? The change will be all the same to tax-payers. But the people cannot wish a wholesale destruction of property that come of burdens upon themselves, nor do they wish to take upon their shoulders yet other burdens, too grievous to be borne in these days of short crops and oppressive taxation, to supply the place of what is wantonly marked for destruction at the instance of lobby harpies, for no earthly public use, but only for purposes of plunder of the treasure of the people."

It is a luxury to see Colonel Forney contending military and alone for the rescue of the tax-payers from the harpies of the Mississippi Valley. But he must remember that if the expense of building a capital had been regarded by the fathers of the Republic as a valid objection to the transfer of the seat of power, there never would have been any capital at Washington at all. Buildings had already been erected on the Thames, in England, wherein the country might have been governed without any expense to its tax-payers beyond a trifling duty on paper, teas, and the like. Again, the country might have been governed at Philadelphia or New York, but the founders of the Republic thought it well to have a point more central than either.

The chevalier also appeals to ex-Mayor Barrett, of Washington, as authority for the statement that Washington himself laid out the city which bears his name, in peculiarly good taste, calling the fifteen leading avenues after the fifteen States which then formed the Union, and dividing the city into twenty circles and squares and fifty triangles, only about half a dozen of which have been enclosed, and only one of which of which contains a monument of art.

> "All the real remains to be [illegible] when Washington was first fell upon the site. If our rulers could for a moment divest themselves of the idea that in gradually decorating these vacant places they are doing anything more than merely carrying to its consummation the beautiful conception of Washington, and in perfect harmony with his leading, patriotic, and foreseeing thought, it is hardly possible to conceive how this could, in any manner action of economy, [illegible] means to do it."

[illegible] it appears that, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the plan for a city presented by Washington, nothing has been done to carry it out, except to call upon Congress to "not stint the means" to do it. And so Chevalier Forney, who begins his article by bemoaning the sad condition of the tax-payers, ends it by calling upon them to finish the never-to-be finished city of Washington. We revere the plan which Washington had in mind, and regret that it was never carried out. But were Washington selecting a site for a capitol to-day, there can be no doubt that the same reasons of centrality which then influenced him in favor of a location on the Potomac would now carry him Westward to the true centre of the country, the Mississippi Valley.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, the fourteenth President of the United States, died at his residence at Concord. He had been for several years an invalid, and during much of last year was in a condition so feeble as to render his death at any moment imminent.

Mr. Pierce was, perhaps the most successful instance of aspiring mediocrity that has ever marked the political history of the country. Though he failed conspicuously in his first cases, and fainted suspiciously in his second battle,—though his judgment gravitated toward the dead side of every political question, and his ambition rose no higher than to be the representative of stupidity in every great and far-reaching issue,—though he was wholly destitute of the quality of prophetic insight which enables truly great men to sympathize with coming events as if they were already present, and to make up judgments which the people, at the end of five, ten, or fifty years, will endorse,—yet he had an imposing and pretty way of doing little things which amounted to very fair tact, which is one ingredient in calibre. In five-minute speeches and twenty-line political letters he was graceful and "pat." His sympathy with the ultra Southern side of all political questions was so deep, and, doubtless, sincere, that, from the beginning of his political life to its close, his record as a Northern man of Southern principles was without a flaw. He was a type of the tough, wiry, knotty, prickly, pin-oak Democrats, utterly impervious to progress, under whatever conditions, which New England produces. Though they never owned a slave, they entertain a contempt for the negro as a freeman, and a liking for him or her as a servant or chattel, which are more intense, because somewhat separated and sublimated from the dross of self-interest, than the like sentiment in a native of slave-holding communities. From our experience of the ultraism of these tough and fibrous Yankee Democrats, and from his own published papers and political action, we doubt if Mr. Pierce ever saw the hour when he would not have assented to any action, which he believed to be constitutional, to confer on all white men in New England the power to hold slaves, if they chose. His political success,—which approached as near to pure "luck" as events ever do,—arose from the great demand which existed, while slavery swayed the destinies of the country, for men at the North, of any parts at all, however superficial, who could not only swallow the whole creed of man-owning, but to whom it was a natural and healthy diet. Such a man was Franklin Pierce. The fact that his moral *status* on the slavery question was so far below the average standard of intelligent men in the Northern States formed the sole clue to his success.

Mr. Pierce was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father had been a respectable politician, and Governor of the State. Young Pierce entered Bowdoin College at 16, and, while there, "played soldier" as Captain over a boy company, in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, his subsequent biographer, was private. He graduated at the end of the regular four years' course, and studied law with Judge Woodbury, of Portsmouth, afterwards a Senator and member of the Cabinet. He afterwards studied two years in the Law School at Northampton, Massachusetts, and, with Judge Parker, at Amherst, New Hampshire, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and began practice at Hillsborough. His first trial, and his first years of practice, were marked failures, illustrating equally his ambition and his mediocrity. He is reported to have said, as most young men would have said under like circumstances, that, if he failed in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases, he would try the one thousandth, if he could get it; and would yet argue a case in a manner to mortify neither himself nor his friends. His success, however, despite his persistency, came very late and was very moderate. He was a dull lawyer, as he was a retrograde politician, and would have needed to practice in a very small town, indeed, if he would stand at the head of its bar. He, of course, advocated General Jackson for President, and, in 1829, at the age of 25 years, was elected by his little town of Hillsborough to the Legislature, quite as much, doubtless, a tribute to his father's position as to his own. He became Speaker, and in 1833 was elected to Congress, where he figured as a silent and undistinguished member, speaking on very few questions, and on those invariably on the stupid side, his skill in detecting which formed his nearest approximation to brilliancy. For instance, while making some professions as a soldier of militia instincts, he yet opposed all appropriations for sustaining the West Point Military Academy, doubtless, because so high-handed an act of sovereignty in the Federal Government as the education of a soldier must have seemed to him subversive of the rights of the States. When, however, he associated with the graduates of West Point in the Mexican war, and saw what a strong Southern bias they had brought away from that institution, he changed his views, and became its earnest advocate. He opposed all internal improvements and sustained slavery in every form. After four years in the House, he was elected, in 1837, to the Senate, where, at the age of 32, the very earliest at which the constitution permitted, he took his seat in the first deliberative body in the world, without ever having said a brilliant or done a meritorious thing. In a body in which Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Woodbury, and Silas Wright then sat and spoke, Mr. Pierce, as his biographer, Hawthorne, says, "with his usual tact and exquisite sense of propriety," held his tongue. In 1842, he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1846, President Polk, himself an uplifted nobody, looking around for Northern doughfaces, offered him the post of United States Attorney General, which he declined. He supported the annexation of Texas, and in 1847, when it became necessary to make war on Mexico, he was one of the few New England men who had no instincts that revolted from the task. He enlisted heartily, was made Colonel, then Brigadier, and landed at Vera Cruz in command of a brigade, when General Scott was at Puebla. He went forward in time, however, to be present at Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and the capture of the City of Mexico. In his first battle his horse fell on him, and in his second he swooned from the pain of the injuries received from the falling of his horse in the first. He distinguished himself, however, as a commissioner in drawing up the terms of an armistice. After about four months of war, he resigned and returned to the practice of law; and was President of a State Convention to amend the constitution, where he was efficient in securing the removal of political disabilities from Catholics. Suddenly, and most unexpectedly to the whole country, the Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore, in June, 1852, after thirty-five vain endeavors to nominate Buchanan, Cass, Marcy, or Douglas, all of which were defeated by the two-thirds rule, at last, Virginia leading the way, concentrated on Franklin Pierce, as a compromise candidate, and nominated him on the 49th ballot by 282 votes, to 11 for all others. The South knew their man. Jefferson Davis, whose influence is said to have been potent in securing his nomination, and with whom Pierce had become intimate during the Mexican campaign, entered the Cabinet as the ruling spirit, along with Guthrie, of Kentucky; Cushing, of Massachusetts; and Marcy, of New York. The principal event of his administration was the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by Mr. Douglas, under the guiding manipulations of Jefferson Davis, who, along with other prominent aggressive slave-propagandists, was interested in Kansas lands, and determined to make it a slave State. Mr. Buchanan was his Minister to England, Mr. Mason to France, and Pierre Soule to Spain. His foreign administration was distinguished by the union of these Ministers in the Ostend Conference, which proposed to buy Cuba for $120,000,000 from Spain, or seize it by force. It was the reign of the slave propagandists, openly and in secret. Lieutenant George B. McClellan was sent by Davis on secret service to Cuba, whose seizure, either by expeditions or the government was confidently looked for. The filibuster Walker had planted the pro-slavery flag in Nicaragua, and his "government" had been promptly "recognized" by our own. The revival of the slave trade was confidently agitated, and the Knights of the Golden Circle aimed to seize the entire territory around the Gulf of Mexico, and convert it, as Texas had been converted, to the behests of slavery. The whole drift of the policy of Pierce's administration was to foster these designs. No usurpation of the slave power in Kansas was so gross that the President did not endorse it by a more gross apology. No outrages on the Free State party and the law were so murderous that Mr. Pierce could see in them anything but law and order. After four years of office he was a competitor in the Democratic Convention; but the burden of his mediocrity was more than the convention dared inflict again on the people. He had gone into the Presidency with the vote of all but four States. He had dwindled from this prestige into "Poor Pierce," and the country spent the latter years of his term anxiously yearning for his successor. During Mr. Buchanan's term he visited Madeira, and travelled extensively in Europe, returning in 1860. At the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in 1861, he soiled the record of his devotion to the South by faintly and hopelessly advising his townsmen, at Concord, to stand by the government against the rebellion; but he speedily recovered from this weakness, and, during the remainder of the war, confined himself to predicting the failure and arguing the folly of the efforts of the government to restore the Union.

He was, we believe, a worthy and estimable man in his private relations,—practical, destitute of imagination, but of gentlemanly address, and not unpleasant manners. There was, perhaps, a certain element of courage in the fact that, though born in New England, and surrounded by those influences which inspired the Northern States during the anti-slavery contest, he was yet their most persistent foe. But our estimate of the courage required must be modified by the fact that he lacked the capacity to comprehend the ideas to which he stood opposed, and, like Pharaoh in the Red Sea, he could not help despising the power that overwhelmed him.

The pleasant, but somewhat indirect, report, *via* Washington, that some person is coming from the Rothschilds to offer to Mr. Boutwell all the money the government wants, at 4 per cent per annum, must be received *cum grano salis*. The 6 per cent bonds of the government can be purchased in open market, in any quantity the Rothschilds desire, at such a discount from their face in gold as would enable the Rothschilds to get about 7¾ per cent on every dollar they are able to invest, as the whole estimated wealth of the Rothschilds does not equal the portion of our debt already held in Europe. Now, if there is a solitary being on earth who believes the Rothschilds prefer 4 per cent to 7¾ per cent on any loan otherwise equal, he should put his head to soak and keep it there. If, however, there are any terms, such as the length of time the loan has to run, and the absence of any right of redemption on the part of the United States, on which the Rothschilds or any other capitalists would be willing to loan us money at four per cent, these other terms should be stated, as they form the most essential part of the statement, if there be any truth in it at all. If there be no truth in it, Secretary Boutwell ought to find out what subordinate in the Treasury Department palms off such inventions as "news" on the newspaper correspondents, and, whoever he be, proceed with the work of "retrenchment and reform" by stopping his salary. So long as the paper of the Treasury is at 25 per cent discount, it should try to keep the credit of its officers for veracity as near par as possible.

"The Girl of the Period" has furnished occasion, of late, for many a denunciatory paragraph—her alleged incapability for anything useful being one of the chief points made against her. The injustice of this wholesale vituperation is being daily demonstrated. Many "Girls of the Period" show that, when necessity demands, or inclination prompts, they can do work outside of the ornamental line; and do it creditably, too. A lady, not long ago, became the cattle-market reporter of a leading New York journal; and now we see it announced that "A Philadelphia paper has engaged a lady to help report meetings, sermons, etc.; while another, in Boston, takes charge of the fires, and other miscellaneous out-door work." Of course, it is not to be supposed that many women will ever enter into such a field of employment; indeed, most of that sex would experience invincible repugnance at the idea of engaging in work of that kind; but the fact remains, that some women can do such work, and are willing to do it. And those women, and all their sisters, whose necessities force or tastes lead them to the performance of honest labor in any form, mental or physical, are not necessarily divested thereby of any of the graces of womanhood; but, on the contrary, can beautify their employments by throwing around them the pleasant influences of their sexual nature.

A correspondent from the Adirondacks furnishes some capital for Gerrit Smith's "Anti-Dram-Shop" party. He writes that "a gentleman who had a good supply of liquor in his camp was generous enough to treat his guide. This unsophisticated forester got so furiously drunk that his employer was afraid to stay in camp with him, and essayed to get away; but his guide intercepted him, and forced him at the point of the pistol to row the boat, with the guideless passenger, all the way to the next inn." That gentleman presents good material for the Prohibitionists to operate upon; but, whether he becomes converted to teetotalism or not, it is tolerably certain that he will hereafter exercise a discrimination in the bestowal of spirituous favors. Children of nature will, so far as he is concerned, have to content themselves with the ardent spirits which have been given to them by their mothers.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions report that they have 18 missions, 102 stations, and 539 out-stations, employing in all 1,333 laborers. They print 15,937,641 pages of missionary matter. An enumeration of the number of words and syllables would considerably increase these figures. They have 229 churches, with 20,788 members, to whom they have added, during the year, 1,608 members, at a total expense of $525,214.95, being $326.66 per member. As there is a balance in the Treasury of only $520.96, it will be seen that the present condition of the funds would be adequate only to bring in one more member, and about two-thirds of another one. Such a degree of financial stringency should find immediate relief.

Mr. A. C. Hesing is obtaining certificates of his good character from various people, who certify that he has never tried to bribe or bully them. The undertaking is one of the most praiseworthy in which Mr. H. has ever been engaged, though the number obtained thus far is not so large as we could wish. All other persons, therefore, whom Mr. Hesing has never tried to bribe or bully, will confer a favor upon him by writing letters to that effect, which he will publish as proof of the fact that the Ring ticket ought to be elected.

A committee in England has reported that "women are fast being drawn into the tide of demoralization and drunkenness; and that men go to public houses more to get away from their wives than from any other cause," that is, get drunk because their wives do. But isn't it much more probable that the women get drunk because their husbands do?

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have been promptly ratified, almost without opposition, by the Legislature of Virginia. As their ratification was prescribed as a condition of the restoration of the State to its proper practical relations to the Union, this act forms no index to the future action of the Walker party. It goes far, however, to block any efforts they may feel disposed to make to reverse the wheels of progress.

VENUS AND SATURN.

The planets Venus and Saturn are now apparently approaching each other; the least distance will be reached about a quarter past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 8th instant, when Venus will be 3½ degrees south of Saturn. They will then be 2 hours 10 minutes beyond the sun, and visible in the southwestern part of the heavens for some time after sunset. Saturn is now commencing to move forward slowly. He has been for some months nearly stationary above the tail of Scorpio, and about midway between Antares and Eta Ophiuchi.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Wm. H. H. Warden, Treasurer of Kankakee County, has been found by the Supervisors to be a defaulter to the amount of about $12,000.

The Galena *Gazette* says: "Mr. Floyd, of the Lawrence House, has the oddest specimen of the dog kind that was ever seen in these regions. He is six months old, has legs about two inches long, and, instead of hair, is covered with a heavy growth of black wool, exactly like that on a coarse-wooled sheep. His tail is like that of a sheep, although he barks like a dog, and evidently belongs to a canine family. His mother was a Scotch terrier. Altogether he is a queer specimen of a purp, and is a curiosity to naturalists. Several parties have endeavored to obtain him, by offering high prices, which Mr. Floyd has refused. He would not part with him at any price."

At Marseilles, on the night of the 3d inst., the stainery was destroyed by fire. Loss not yet known; insurance, $10,000.

IOWA.

The *Linn County Gazette* states that two little girls of Mr. Cheno, aged 6 and 10 years, met with a sad accident a few days ago, at the hands of their brother, aged 6 years. The family were out making hay, and had taken a gun along to kill what game might chance to come in the way. Sometime in the afternoon the father sent the children home, telling the little boy to take the gun with him, which he was very particular to uncap, fearing some accident might happen. On the road home the boy managed to recap the dangerous instrument, and, aiming it at his little sisters, said: "I am going to shoot you." He immediately fired, fatally wounding the youngest and slightly injuring the other.

WISCONSIN.

The Wood County *Reporter* learns that a man, name unknown, was murdered at Peyton Well Rock, last Saturday, by an Indian, who demanded victuals, and, upon being refused because of his [illegible], [illegible] the man's heart.

E. S. Hammond, of Fond Du Lac County, raised and threshed twenty acres of wheat this year, that yielded thirty-six bushels to the acre.

INDIANA.

Jeffersonville boasts the "heavy girl of the period"—Miss Lillie McDonald, niece of Mr. Sam McCaslen, who is 10 years old and weighs 192 pounds.

One thousand eight hundred gallons of apple and peach brandy was made by the distilleries of Floyd County during the month of September.

On Tuesday last an old man named May, confined in the County Jail at Auburn, for attempting to kill his grandchild, took his own life in the following shocking manner: He first wrapped himself up in his bedding, and then set fire to it, and remained in his cell until he was so badly burned that he lived but a short time after he was found. It appears that his fortitude was not sufficient for the trial he had undertaken, and, after burning awhile, he gave the alarm himself, but too late to save his life. There appears now to be no doubt but the old man was insane when he attempted to take the life of the child.

MICHIGAN.

A young woman employed as a domestic in a family in St. Clair, having been in very poor health for some time past, and suffering from nausea and headache, took vermifuge to relieve herself. The medicine proving ineffectual, some stronger remedies were administered, and one day last week the cause of her sickness appeared in the shape of a small frog about three inches in length and half an inch in breadth. The reptile was of a dark color, without eyes, and is supposed to have been swallowed while a tadpole, at a spring, some months ago.

At Ann Arbor, on Monday night, a Mr. Fay, a well-know "spiritual medium," held a *séance* at the Leonard House, which was attended by a number of young men. A door opened from the room occupied by the medium into the one containing the spectators, and another door opened from the medium's room into the hall, over which was a glass light. A young man took such a position as to enable him to see, through the light over the door, what was going on in the room where Fay was to hold communion with the spirits. The medium was tied in a manner suggested by himself, and a sheet hung before the door, concealing the medium from the view of the spectators. In a very short time the music of a guitar was heard, and the medium found to be untied. The person at the glass light over the door says that he saw Fay release himself from the ropes with which he was tied, and saw him take up a guitar and play on it, and if there were any spirits present he failed to see them. Half a dozen persons of unquestionable veracity say that they saw Fay at different times, through the glass light over the door, untie himself and take up a guitar and play on it. The price of admission was refunded by the medium on being informed that his knavery was discovered.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 7th says:

> "We are gratified to learn that the Michigan soldiers' and sailors' monument is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. Mr. Randolph Rogers stipulated, in his contract to complete it by the 15th of March, 1871. There is every reason to suppose that it will be finished six months before that day. Mr. Batterson, of Hartford, who designed and erected the Gettysburg monument, is the contractor with Mr. Rogers for the architectural part, which is to be of the best quality of Westerly granite, and he has been several months engaged thereat. Mr. Rogers is in constant communication with the Executive Committee and the present state of the statues [illegible]. The crowning statue, 'Michigan,' has been cast at the Royal foundry in Munich, and when Mr. Rogers wrote, on the [illegible] [illegible] at the foundry, [illegible]. The cavalry soldier, artilleryman and sailor are being cast at the foundry, and are in different stages of progress. The infantryman will be completed by Mr. Rogers and sent to Munich this month. These statues, a bas-relief of President Lincoln, and four eagles, with the granite work (for which Mr. Rogers pays $32,000) comprise all for which the Trustees have positively contracted. For this they have in hand the means of payment [illegible] $4,000. They have also contracted for the four allegorical figures, which are necessary to fulfil the design of Mr. Rogers, and which, it is estimated, are to cost $16,000; but they have incurred no liability for the payment of money therefor, and they will not be executed until provision is made for the payment of their cost. It has been the intention of the Trustees to have the granite work commenced this autumn, and to receive and exhibit the statue of Michigan during the ensuing winter; but the great additional expense to Mr. Batterson of beginning and suspending and recommencing his work, induced a change of this part of the plan; and at present the Trustees are of the opinion that it will be wise to keep back the statues until next spring, when the whole can be pushed vigorously and safely."

OHIO.

In Toledo, a few days ago, a man and his little son, probably 10 years of age, were passing along the street in a state of intoxication. The little boy had been induced to drink, through the advice and persuasion of his father, until he could scarcely walk, his muscles being so completely relaxed. The father could walk better, and amused himself by following the little fellow and kicking him.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 7th says:

> "About five weeks ago we published an account of the mysterious disappearance from this city of an aged German resident of New Richmond, Ohio, named Henry Hagenbaum. The old gentleman, who had visited the city for the purpose of purchasing a stock of groceries, left the residence of his son-in-law, on David street, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, which was the last seen or heard of him by his friends until last Friday night, when he returned to his home in New Richmond, in a still more mysterious manner than he had disappeared. Mrs. Hagenbaum, it appears, had heard that her husband had died in the Cincinnati Hospital, and was on Friday last engaged in making preparations for the removal of his body to New Richmond for burial. She had completed these arrangements, and retired, when she was aroused by loud raps on the door. Upon opening it, some one shoved her husband violently into the room, and then ran away. Mr. Hagenbaum's reason was found to be entirely gone, and he was incapable of giving any account whatever of himself, but answered all questions in regard to his absence by saying he had 'been everywhere.' No satisfactory clue to the affair has as yet been obtained, and the matter appears still more mysterious from the peculiar manner of Mr. Hagenbaum's reappearance."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The somewhat antiquated handkerchief-rings of gold inlaid with precious stones are coming in vogue again among New York leaders of fashion.

It's dangerous business sparking the Maplewood Institute girls at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, this fall. Rev. C. V. Spear, the Principal, advertises that his grounds are "protected with powder and ball," and expects the "cousins" of his fair pupils to take due warning.

A Western paper, having said of the effort of a certain well-known lady lecturer that it was "the poorest we ever heard," was taken to task by the lady and called upon to retract. The editor apologized, said that his first remark was not true, and amended it as follows: "The lecture was one of the poorest we ever heard."

The New York *Tribune* of the 6th says: "It is said that during the past six weeks 800 head of cattle which arrived in Jersey City from Texas, and which were affected with the Spanish fever, have been sold to farmers throughout the State at $4 a head, and are now spreading the pestilence among all the cattle in their different localities. The State Society holds Colonel Black, State Inspector, responsible."

A live eyeless fish from the Mammoth Cave is on exhibition at New Orleans. It was caught by Captain D. H. Feger. The *Picayune* describes it as totally destitute of eyes, and about five or six inches long, much like a catfish in shape, but without scales or outer skin, and perfectly transparent. It feeds entirely on the animalculæ to be found in water, and this must be regularly changed to supply it with food.

M. Armand, a French savant, has stated to the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered a sure antidote to nicotine in the common watercress. It destroys the poisonous effects of nicotine, and yet does not alter the aroma of tobacco. A solution of watercress may therefore be employed for steeping the leaves of tobacco, and would thus divest them of their noxious properties, and, moreover, a draught of the same will act as a sure antidote to nicotine.

A local editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has attended a Chinese theatrical performance in that city. Speaking of the music, he says: "Imagine yourself in a boiler manufactory when four hundred men are putting in rivets, a mammoth tin shop next door on one side and a forty-stamp quartz mill upon the other, with a drunken *charivari* party with six hundred instruments in front, four thousand enraged cats on the roof, and a faint idea will be conveyed of the performance of a first-class Chinese band of music."

A Californian has on exhibition a copy of the Declaration of Independence, written in Chinese, on silk. The document is about twenty inches wide and five feet long. There are only three in existence, one in the Consulate at Hong Kong, one at the Patent Office, and this one, which was inscribed and sent on by Chue A. Sine, Consular interpreter at Hong Kong. The present was accompanied by a letter, in which Sine says that thousands of his countrymen had read the copy in the Consul's office at Hong Kong with admiration, and increased respect for Americans and their institutions.

The Hindoos in Bombay have lately been much disturbed by a velocipede rider, whom they mistook for their god Vishnu. The story runs thus: The god had several times been seen at night whirling past on a celestial wheel like a flash of fire. As he approached the faithful prostrated themselves in the dust. Yet all the time it is not really Vishnu; it is only a certain Mr. Kemp, who, ambitious to be the first velocipede rider under an Asiatic sun, has provided himself with one of these vehicles, but, finding that the heat rendered it an encumbrance rather than a luxury in the daytime, is compelled to take his exercise upon it at night, by the aid of a lantern.

A negress in the Rue [illegible], Paris, having first tried to murder his mistress because she refused to live with him any longer, [illegible] his revolver twice into his own [illegible]. The police came rushing in, and the Sergeant (this is authentic) immediately turning to examine to the only witness present, a female friend of the victim, asked her the following questions: "You saw all that took place?" "Yes, sir," she replied. "Can you tell me, then, whether this gentleman killed himself before he fired at this lady?" After which a loud wail from the cabman, who had brought the little picnic party of assassination to their rendezvous, "Is it my fare that has been doing all this [illegible], who the [illegible], is going to pay me for my time?"

A severe rebuke of intemperance is administered by Bishop Bayley, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, New Jersey. Addressing his clergy, the Bishop says: "I am compelled to call your attention in a particular manner to the so destructive sins to body and soul, as you well know, making the most fearful ravages among our people. It may be said to be the chief cause of all the sins they commit, and of all the social evils and discomforts under which they suffer. I am determined to make use of the most severe measures against all who are addicted to this scandalous and destructive vice; and if they continue in the practice of it, they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic Church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, nor Christian burial when they die."

The vote in the New York Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of lay delegation is reported by the New York *Methodist* of last week to be 139,419 for and 67,944 against; majority in favor, 71,865. Returns from twenty-two conferences give the clerical vote on the question as follows: For lay delegation, 1,800; against, 418; majority in favor, 1,382. To carry the amendment, it is necessary that it should receive the votes of three-fourths of the members (clerical) of the annual conferences, and this is the only point upon which the friends of lay delegation have been doubtful as the result of the lay vote was undoubted. So far in the conferences the amendment has received the requisite three-fourths vote, and has ninety-one votes to spare.

The *Independance Belge* says: "Certainly, the Courts of Austria and Prussia are in a fair way to be reconciled. We have already pointed out the significance of the audience which Count [illegible] requested of the Queen of Prussia, at Baden, and the invitation to dinner which followed. We now learn, from Berlin, that an invitation has been, or is on the point of being, addressed to the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, to pass a few days at Vienna before starting for Italy. It is known that the Prince is to embark a fortnight hence, at Brindisi, to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal, and that, after having accompanied him as far as Milan, with their children, the Princess Royal will await her husband's return in Switzerland."

The Pope, and indeed all the Roman Court, it seems, are now almost exclusively occupied in preparing for the council. It is arranged that the council shall abolish the clandestine and [illegible] marriage, and fix the age for entering [illegible] [illegible] order will embrace a reorganization of the Order of Malta. The Pope is disposed to admit the generals of the religious orders and the abbots *nullius* to take part in the council. Francis II., of Naples, and the other dethroned Princes of Italy, as well as some of the German Princes, and one or two of the Austrian Archdukes, will attend the sittings. A few days ago the Pope said: "If the sovereigns, or their representatives, wish to attend the council, I shall raise no objection; only they cannot take part in the debates, nor must they claim rights which no longer belong to the age." In fact, nearly all the Catholic Powers will send representatives. Count de Trauttmansdorff will bring credentials for this object from Vienna, and on arriving at Rome will go in state to present them to the Pope, and afterwards give a grand reception. This arrangement indicates the existence of a better understanding between Austria and the Holy See. The Vatican is also on better terms with Spain, and the Holy Father will shortly receive Don Francisco Miñan as a special envoy from the Regent. The King of Prussia, it is said, will present a grand carpet for the floor of the council. The *Paris Gazette* says that it has been resolved to invite not only the Catholic but the Protestant Powers to be represented at the council.

At Boston, on the 3d, an inquest was held on the body of Sarah Branning, murdered by her husband. Officer Thomas testified that, "at about ten minutes past 5 o'clock, last Wednesday night, he was informed that a man was killing his wife on Hanover street. When he arrived at Branning's house Branning had a case-knife in his hand, trying to stick it into his body. He said he wanted to kill himself, as he had got to die any how. He also said that he killed his wife and was glad of it. The next morning he saw Branning, when he said that he had killed his wife, and was glad of it; that 'the d—d thing was now out of the way.' He said he did it because she would not give him the money for a drink of whiskey. He said that he did it with a chamber vessel and a knife, and his feet, jumping on her stomach and kicking her." Catherine Hooban testified that "She lived in the same house with Branning; just about half-past 4 o'clock she heard Mrs. Branning cry out, 'Oh! Thomas, don't kill me.' I then went into the room; Mrs. Branning was down on the floor and he was tramping on her stomach; I went at once to give the alarm; when I came back I met him coming out, when he said to me he had killed his wife, and that it was the hardest job he ever took in hand. He was about home most of the day, in and out, and appeared to be sober. About two hours before the deed was done he told me in a fruit store that he was going to kill her."

POLITICAL.

Leroy G. Palmer, a brother of our Illinois Governor, is an independent candidate for the Iowa Senate, in Henry County.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a rabid organ of ultra-Democracy, says that some of the candidates for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket in Baltimore are not only "unfit for the responsible positions to which they aspire," but that they are even "disreputable and worthless fellows, wholly without character."

It is reported that certain influential citizens of Rhode Island are organizing a new political party, the objects of which are to secure the adoption of universal suffrage, to oppose unequal taxation, to reform abuses in the government of towns and cities, and to prevent the undue political influence of individuals or of cliques.

The Republican Convention of Whiteside County, Ill., on the 5th inst., nominated Hon. James McCoy, of Fulton, for member of the Constitutional Convention; William Lane, for County Judge; Edwin W. Payne, for County Clerk; Edward B. Warner, for County Treasurer; John D. Arey, for County Surveyor; Michael R. Kelly, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The "Prohibitionists" of Kendall County, Ill., held a convention on the 7th inst., and made the following nominations: Member of the Constitutional Convention, Dr. W. M. Sweetland; County Judge, Benjamin Ricketson; County Clerk, Jeremiah Evarts; County Treasurer, Milton E. Cornell; Superintendent of Schools, John R. Marshall; County Surveyor, W. W. Winn; Associate Justices, S. B. Lowery and George M. Hollenback. The convention endorsed the nomination of Wm. Coffin as member of the Constitutional Convention from Kane County.

Judge Caton publishes the following in the Ottawa (Ill.) *Free Trader*:

> "*Editors Free Trader*:
>
> "I observe in the last *Free Trader* that the Democratic Convention, on the 21st inst., placed my name on the ticket for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. I regret this exceedingly, for while I would not refuse to serve in that capacity, if elected thereto by the people without regard to party, division or question, I cannot consent to be a partisan candidate for that high office. A constitution for a State, which must be a permanent, fundamental law, that may be expected to outlive party questions, should be founded upon a broader base than can be afforded by the platform of any party. Party predilections, interests and biases should be quite forgotten, and only the general permanent good should be allowed an influence in a constitutional convention. I had hoped that both parties would have elected men with an eye to such considerations. I expressed these views before the meeting of the convention to all whom I conversed with on the subject, and declared that I would not serve as party candidate.
>
> J. D. CATON.
>
> "OTTAWA, Sept. 27, 1869."

The Minnesota State Temperance Convention, held at St. Paul on the 6th inst. (and the nominations made by which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE), adopted the following resolutions:

> "WHEREAS, Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of his government is entitled to the full, complete and perfect protection of that government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty and private property; and
>
> "WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of large masses of citizens, and renders private property insecure; and
>
> "WHEREAS, The existing parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question; therefore we, in State convention assembled, citizens of this free commonwealth, sharing the duties and responsibilities of its government, in the discharge of a solemn duty we owe to our country and our race, unite in the following declaration of principles:
>
> "*Resolved*, 1. That we believe fully in the principle of free government, according at equal the rights of the States severally, and their inseparable union by the Federal Constitution; we would not merely garnish the sepulchres of our republican fathers, but we do hereby renew our solemn pledges of fealty to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution.
>
> "2. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequalled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, not capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of license whatever, but imperatively demanding, for its suppression, the passage of a prohibitory law by both State and Nation.
>
> "3. That in view of this, and inasmuch as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and insolently refuse to do anything towards the suppression of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects and destroying its natural prosperity and rapidly undermining its very foundation, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties, and organize ourselves into a State Temperance party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.
>
> "4. That we regard the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath as lying at the foundation of civil as well as religious liberty, and any infraction of the Sunday law we hold to be an injury to the body politic.
>
> "5. That we are opposed to any disposition of the public lands or of internal improvement land for any purpose except the proposition be first submitted to a vote of the people.
>
> "6. That the interest of the masses of the people require a modification of the present exorbitant tariff, and that justice to the agricultural interests of the country demand prompt action on the part of Congress at its next session upon this subject."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hirschfeldt, who was born in Holstein and left Germany in 1867 to study in America, has lately returned to Berlin with a diploma from the Dentist College in Philadelphia, and has obtained permission to practice as a dentist in the Prussian capital.

The body of Mr. Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was found in a pool under what is known as the spout of Buchanty. The pool is about twenty feet deep. Mr. Patton's throat was cut, and it was evident that he had clutched, with his hands covered with blood, an overhanging branch as he fell into the water.

Prince Poniatowski, responding to the personal request of the Viceroy of Egypt, transmitted by Draneht Bey, has composed the score of a hymn which will be executed at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that Father Hyacinthe's letter has thrown the Faubourg Saint Germain into a state of consternation. The Papal Nuncio was not in Paris when the letter was published, but he was immediately informed of it, and at once telegraphed every word of it to Rome. [illegible] stated that the document was submitted to the Archbishop of Paris before appearing, and approved by him after some slight modifications. According to the *Rappel* the original cause of the rupture between Father Hyacinthe and his superiors was the speech he delivered at a peace congress some time since; and the second cause of offence was another speech at the distribution of prizes. An early copy of the letter is said to have been communicated to the Emperor by M. Duvergier, the Minister of Grace and Justice, who had received it from Mgr. Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris. Pere Hyacinthe has left the convent at Passy where he has lived for five years, and has retired to the house of a member of his family, where it is said, he intends to await the decision of the Ecumenical Council before he appears again in public.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Bugs.

Trails of them at the Capital.

Who is Abel R. Corbin?

The Old Capital, Bridges and [illegible]

Amos Kendall Dying.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The great gold conspiracy in New York, [illegible] most all great villainies, [illegible] of suspicion pointing toward Washington. Ingenious efforts have been made to connect government officials with the league of Gould, Fisk, Martin & Co., but in this case without avail. Yet, it seldom happens that there is any movement on the Stock or Gold Board in New York that has not a wire stretched to this city. The advisers of the gold speculators make a distinct profession here, thinly concealed under various alleged pursuits, such as gathering news, acting as committee clerks, attending offices, etc.

I have been at work industriously for a year sounding the shallow depths of this disordered sound, and when I am all ready will draw you a topographical map and mark the lighthouse.

It is notorious that the civil clerks in many great places of the government are mere correspondents of the most mischievous brokers. I know a gentleman in the legislative government whom I believe to be an honest man. He is a church member. He is a wide-awake man. No gold has ever crossed his palms obtained from the advantages of his position. Yet he is aware, by all reliable hearsay, that in his employment is a man who is growing rich by eaves-dropping in committee and speculating upon its intentions. This is a single case; and these sneaking fellows make a close league to protect each other, holding in reserve quivers of malice, revenge, and malignity wherewith to assail their exposers. In 1861 it was found necessary to appoint a committee to ascertain what persons in the government civil service were disloyal. In 1869 let us have one to detect and expel those who are dishonest.

WHO IS ABEL R. CORBIN?

As there has been a good deal said lately about the alleged complicity of Mr. A. R. Corbin, a [illegible] of General Grant, with the Fisk-Gould-Smith & Co. gold ring, of New York, I have taken the pains to ascertain who and what Mr. Corbin is. He has been a member of Mr. Jesse Grant's family only about a year, and lived in Washington for twenty years.

In 1834, Mr. Corbin left the Champlain region of New York State, and reported himself at St. Louis, a young man of 28; almost immediately he joined the Methodist Church in St. Louis, and opened a school for boys in the basement of the church edifice. Among his pupils were the children of a rich widow, who had been twice married, first to a Mr. Long, and next to a Methodist clergyman named McAllister. She had a son alive nearly or quite the age of young Corbin, notwithstanding which he paid suit to her, and, despite the opposition of her children, she accepted his hand in marriage.

Quitting the school, Mr. Corbin now turned his attention to politics and money-making, and, attracting the attention of Colonel Thomas H. Benton, he was employed upon Colonel Benton's St. Louis organ,—the *Argus*, if I mistake not. Here, it is presumed, Corbin became first acquainted with Mr. Dent, afterward father-in-law of General Grant. At any rate, by Democratic and Bentonian influence he was brought to Washington and made Clerk of the Senate Committee on Claims. In this capacity he made money, and became useful to a great variety of people, writing speeches, reports, and newspaper notices of members of Congress and Senators. Colonel Benton took a dislike to him, however, and a story is told to illustrate Benton's sarcasm, that once, on the day before New Year's, Corbin ventured to approach his irate patron, and to say:

"Colonel Benton, will you keep open house to-morrow?"

"To my friends!" replied Benton, with terrific bitterness of inflection,—"to my *friends*, sir!"

Prior to this time, by Benton's influence, Corbin was made State Director of the "State Bank of Missouri," to represent the investment of the State of Missouri. The New York correspondent of this bank was the "Bank of America," with whose officers Corbin was soon ingratiated, and he gave them private and needful hints for investment. He was prompt to express faith in the State bonds of Illinois, and every time he invested in them the bank officers were judiciously advised to follow his example. Corbin, it is said, used to buy Illinois bonds and deposit them with the Bank of America, on which deposit he would get a "call loan" of money, with which he would buy more bonds and increase his loan upon this security. In this way the accumulated interest of his bonds paid the entire amount of his call loans,—never called,—and he made clear the entire face of his bonds.

By the time he left Washington, which was early in the war time, Corbin had made enough money to own the house which General Grant purchased afterward, and an entire square besides. The house he bought for $17,000, while it was bought for General Sherman, in 1866, for $65,000.

Corbin went to New York about the beginning of the great speculative period, and engaged in stock matters, for which he had a natural genius, and in real estate transactions. He purchased a farm at Hudson City for a small sum, and cut it up into building lots, so that, in 1866, he said that he possessed 1,100 lots, for which he would not take $1,000 apiece.

People who know him here express no doubt that he is worth two millions of dollars. He has resided at 37 West Twenty-seventh street since he moved to New York, and losing his wife soon afterward, he heard of the unmarried sister of General Grant and paid his court to her. The connection of this gentleman with General Grant is therefore very recent, and it is probable has never been very intimate. The sister he married was about thirty-five years of age. Corbin himself is quite sixty, and looks even older. He has never had a child.

Amongst the people who know Corbin here the impression is that he is a shrewd, managing, directing man, with a genius for keeping in the background. Colonel Phelps, of Missouri, used to say: "Corbin never does anything straightforwardly. If he wanted to get a bundle off that chair yonder, instead of walking in the door and taking it, he would get up on the steps, and take a crooked stick, and try to hook it out of the window."

I am thus plain in relating to you the traditions left by this able business man behind him in Washington, because if he has been mixing himself in gold rings he has had abundant experience to know how to do it *entirely alone*. General Grant has no more knowledge of how these things are done than Mr. Corbin's wife. It is unfortunate that by his lenity with the ambition of several of his brothers-in-law, the President should have left evil interpreters opportunity to associate his name with the wily Corbin's.

AMOS KENDALL DYING.

Another man of large fortune is probably closing his eyes in death while I write: Amos Kendall, the Postmaster General of Andrew Jackson. This old man has been a feature of Washington society for these many years, his tall, erect, spare figure, perfectly white hair, and cold, dignified bearing, making the stranger turn upon the pavement to ask, "What honors has *he* held?" From the days of the old Federal party—from the disappointment of Henry Clay and the ardor of Clay's worshippers, Amos Kendall has lived under the stigma of a certain portion of our history. It is charged that, after being befriended by Clay, he sold out his patron to obtain position and recognition from Andrew Jackson, and accepted a seat in the Cabinet of the man who had overthrown his old employer and friend. The alleged geniality and generosity of Mr. Clay has not been inherited by his admirers, for there is no faction in this country so vindictive and so inconsistent as what are called "Old Henry Clay Whigs." These have even charged that Mr. Kendall obtained the start in his fortunes from office, and the library of Peter Force is full of pamphlets adverse to Kendall's character, written by Clay's partisans. In politics there are so many intrigues and treacheries that one must be positive before he declares a judgment, and as a general rule it may be argued that in these political bickerings no one man is wholly upright, nor his opponent necessarily base. Who was in error in the quarrel between Clay and Kendall is still in doubt, although Mr. Kendall had an explanation of the whole difficulty which was conclusive to those who heard it. But as a public official, Mr. Kendall was one of the best in our service, and he may truthfully be called the great Postmaster General. He went into his office poor and he left it very poor. Every cent that he has made was acquired subsequent to his resignation, and it was gained almost entirely by his business association with Mr. Morse, the inventor. When Kendall took the Post Office in charge he turned out every clerk, and for a week had the books of the department overhauled. Those clerks whose accounts were straight were re-appointed, and the derelict dismissed. He was so poor that a tempter appeared to him in the person of a subordinate and clerk, who partly said:

"Mr. Kendall, I am aware that you have no money. I have an account in the bank, and will lend you some when you are in need of it."

"Thank you," said Kendall, coldly, "I don't know that I have need to borrow any money, but when I have, I certainly shall not borrow it from a subordinate."

This clerk wanted some favors in the way of pickings. Next morning he was turned out of the Post Office.

Morse, the inventor, lacking business qualifications entirely, had made up his mind to secure Amos Kendall to popularize his telegraph apparatus. Kendall set to work with rigid method, and, proceeding to organize companies, arranged that Morse should have so much stock in each company, according to its capital, and that he (Kendall) should have a certain portion of Morse's revenue. In this way both of them grew speedily to riches, but Kendall had business thrift and vigilance, and at this time he is probably richer than Morse—unless he be dead. Kendall has been in two things consistent all his latter days—he has been a Jacksonian Democrat, and a rigid member of the Baptist Church.

I met him at the close of the impeachment trial, and interrogated him as to Johnson's criminality.

"I take little sympathy in politics these days," he said; "neither with Mr. Johnson nor his opponents. I never admired him."

Last New Year's Day the old man stood among his married daughters, receiving visitors, the handsomest septuagenarian in Washington. His residence, until of late, has been in a grove, called Kendall Green, on the borders of the city, and he is rich in real estate all round about here. The Baptist Church, with the high iron spire, at the corner of Eighth and Ninth streets, has cost him probably $150,000. Kendall was a Northern man who began life a school teacher in Kentucky, and has never lost sight of the New England economical virtues, while he was conservative in politics. I asked him last New Year's Day what he thought, after this long interval, of the character of Andrew Jackson.

"He grows larger as he recedes," said Kendall; "he was the greatest American I ever looked upon, and second to only him to whom all greatness is subordinate, the first President."

The later life of Mr. Kendall has been troubled by but one considerable loss, that of his son, who was shot dead in a street collision with the son-in-law of his old friend, John C. Rives. He made no upbraidal nor enmity, but laid away vindictiveness with the bones of the lad, who was at fault.

Kendall is not a man that the nation will weep over. He was too strict, too well-balanced, too much guided by pure, cold human judgment to wring from men affectionate regrets that he never desired. Sufficient unto himself, within his own resources architect of the wealth he evolved, his life has been so complete and fortunate that there is no urn upon his tomb for tears. Heaven makes some men exceptionally perfect in life, that, dying, it may show how poor they were, [illegible].

MOVING THE CAPITAL.

The temper of this city, as manifested by its garbage prints, is to overwhelm with nasty abuse, like the offal from their unsavory canal, everybody who discusses the removal of the capital. The native people of this city, as far as I have seen them, are [illegible] and fanatics, and [illegible] from these [illegible] of newsboys. I give you an additional reason for moving the capital, in the fact that there are fine collections of books, models, curiosities, and historical articles here distinguished superior to those of any city on the American continent. These attract literary men, savans, and those people of intellect who make "society." A scholar to reside here must pay extravagantly for the cost of life, and also be removed from that fine ferment of journalism and discussion which stimulates scholarship. In St. Louis, in Chicago, in Cincinnati, and in Cleveland, there are good, vigorous newspapers, which, being supported by a sufficient population, are independent of political patronage, and speak fearlessly upon the current business of legislation and government. But here the press would be parasitic always if it were not so worthless. Its "editors" in Chicago would be skulking around the police-stations to pick up dreadful accounts of "found drunk." Except Forney, who knows the name of any Washington editor? To individualize them would be to name separately particular mosquitoes in the infinite swarm. All this low style of comment is baneful to exalted legislation. Congress in Washington is subjected to the contact of a sycophantic press, and its moral tone is lowered; it legislates as if at a boarding house table, to the sound of gossip. Take the capital to St. Louis, take it to New York, take it any where where exists a city of indigenous people and institutions, and legislation must compete with a sentiment, the politician must meet with a representative citizen, and the statesman will be invigorated, enlightened and stimulated by daily criticism. Since the project of removing the capital was discussed, there has not been an article printed in this latitude discussing philosophically the merits of this site, but merely a throwing of garbage at everybody who approaches the topic. This policy will fail. This question is like any other, open to the intelligent examination of the American people. I believe it to be a large question, and I suggest to Mr. L. V. Reavis, and those gentlemen who favor the Mississippi Valley for the ultimate site of the capital, that they publish here in Washington city a weekly paper devoted to removal, this paper to be directed at Congress and at the people of the voting States. Let it explore the miseries of clerk life in this high-priced village, the temptations of Congressmen, the vital statistics, the undue influence of the village upon legislation, and the decline of thought and sentiment, consequent upon the "marooning" of statesmen on this pent-up Utican isle! Speed this issue! ere new architectures go up here to be taken down again. The East is already supplied with libraries and museums; the West should take all needful steps to secure the 150,000 volumes in the Library of Congress, the noble collection of patent models, the Smithsonian collection, and the many thousand treasures of the government. General John A. Logan has the credit of starting this topic, and he raised 137 votes for it last year in the House of Representatives. To the West there is a civilizing and refining thought in being the custodian of this capitol. Aspirations like these make a nation of men. The West feels toward the capitol like the Catholic Church toward the banishment of their Popes to Avignon. They want to rescue the sacred government from its Babylonish captivity in a paltry village, while the seat of empire is on the great river, whose Briarean arms unite the coasts of the oceans. Put this question to motion! Agitate it! agitate it!

GATH.

MANUFACTURING VINEGAR.

A Card from Charles G. E. Prussing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Allow me to correct several erroneous statements in your paper of Feb. 3d and 19th last, regarding my business. I should have done so before this, had I read them at the time, but having only recently returned from Europe, my attention was not called to the articles in question until to-day.

Among the law reports of your issue of February 3 last, it is stated that "Chas. G. E. Prussing, a distiller, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon charged with a violation of the Revenue law in the manufacture of spirits." Again, in your issue of February 19, you state that I was "charged with a violation of the Revenue law by manufacturing mash for distillation into highwines."

These two statements have not only done me great injustice, but would have injured my reputation as a business man and law-abiding citizen, and thrown a doubt upon my integrity, had I not had too many warm-hearted friends who knew me as being incapable of committing any such acts.

The facts of the matter are simply these:

I am a manufacturer of vinegar, *not a distiller*. I am using in the manufacture of vinegar, among other substances, molasses. The government contends that I have no right to ferment any of these substances with yeast for the purpose of making vinegar, but wishes me to use highwines exclusively.

I claim that the law expressly, in section 4 of the act of July 20, 1868, permits the fermentation of syrup, cider, &c., and, although I have never, since this new law has taken effect, used yeast in the manufacture of vinegar, I nevertheless claim the right, according to section 4, to do so at any time I choose. The conclusion of that section reads, "Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to fermented liquors."

This proviso gives me a perfect right, as well as any brewer or farmer who ferments his malt, or his sorghum, or his cider, to ferment in my factory.

Every person, farmer, or manufacturer, is allowed by law to ferment as much fruit-juice, be it apple, pear, root juice, or berry juice, in the manufacture of wine, cider, root-beer, and other small beer, as he pleases, without paying any tax whatever on his fermented goods, although his goods are *fit for distillation*, and mine are not.

Would it not be injustice to prohibit the manufacture of an article of almost prime necessity, and allow the manufacture of a luxury free of tax?

Government exempted vinegar from tax because it knew it to be an article of necessity, not of luxury. Can anyone believe now, after having exempted vinegar from taxation, government meant to deprive the manufacturer of the only method to produce a wholesome article at a moderate price? Certainly not.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1869.

Security in Life Insurance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The newspaper press of the country is naturally enough expected by the public to keep it instructed in regard to almost everything going on in the world around. This reputation is tantamount to the expectation that the editor will in himself, or through his assistants, to a certain extent master all knowledge.

Perhaps there is no greater wonder to be witnessed in this generation than the success with which this requirement to master all science, comprehend all art, and understand all literature, has been met.

One of the most difficult things in the world to understand, for one unfamiliar with all the details of the business, is life insurance. Yet no sooner does a great life company fail than forthwith every leading journal of the country must not only chronicle the fact, but must account for it—must give a reason for the disaster—and then explain how it is that the companies of our own country are, or are not, threatened with a like fate.

THE TRIBUNE, in common with others, has done this, and has done it well. The statement of the case was fairly made, and the remedy proposed was a reasonable one. The only difficulty in your mind seemed to be suggested in the following sentence: "In fact, it is physically impossible for any State officer or bureau to estimate annually the exact reserves required, and to see that the adequate securities are filed." So it would seem; but so the fact really is not. By the law of New York, the policies of a registering company are valued by the department itself. [illegible] is [illegible]. The process of valuation is constantly going on. The tables once prepared, there is little difficulty in keeping the work always up. In the case of the North America Life—the company doing the greater part of the business in registered policies—it is found practicable, every Tuesday, to publish the exact amount of the reserve called for at that date, in the New York *Tribune*, and the books of the company and those of the department are always in concurrence. Nor is it practically any more difficult for the State to oversee the securities. These pass into the hands of the State, generally, in large sums. The State hands them over to its attorney, by whom they are thoroughly scrutinized, and then to its appraisers, if necessary, by whom the value is fixed. All this is done before the State accepts. It is done easily and thoroughly. If it can be done in the case of one company with twenty policies a day, it can be just as well done in the case of a hundred companies with the corresponding multiplication of policies. It will require an enlargement of the force in the insurance department; that is all.

That comparatively few companies embrace the privilege, is of no account in the argument. So long as there are companies who have been elected to do business in this safe manner, it is no more than fair that in any view of the case involving the idea of discredit, they should be excepted.

It should be borne in mind that having made its election, there is no retreat for the company. When a registered policy is once issued, the State undertakes to compel the company to keep the reserve good in its funds, and to guarantee that it shall do so. The moment the deposit for that purpose reaches zero, the strong hand of the law is interposed and further progress is arrested.

You perceive, therefore, that here the condition called for by your editorial is complied with. "All Life Insurance Companies ought to be compelled to conform to it." After the company has elected to make that kind of insurance the compulsion is absolute.

From this it must be clear that a registering company must withstand the disasters of old age, if the doctrine of the business is correct—that is if the table by which the reserves are calculated are high enough to secure the amount of money requisite to meet the accumulating losses. If reserves are not properly calculated, then all life insurance is a financial failure. If they are properly calculated, a registering company is absolutely safe, and a non-registering company is safe or otherwise, accordingly as its officers are honest, sure, and successful managers.

P.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1869.

Railroads.

The Beardstown *Illinoian* of the 7th says: "The track-layers expect to reach Winchester to-morrow evening, exactly one year from the date of the closing of the contract at Winchester with this company for the building of the road, which time Judge Greene, President of the road, promised them without doubt the road would be in operation from Beardstown to Winchester within the period of twelve months. This brings the road within fifteen miles of Whitehall, where they cross the Chicago, Jacksonville & St. Louis Road, a point they will, without unusual delays, be enabled to reach by the 10th of November, or, allowing for ordinary drawbacks, in about thirty days from the time they leave Winchester."

The work on the Memphis & Selma Railroad is progressing rapidly. From Marion, in the direction of Greensborough, Ala., six miles have been completed, inspected and received. The Governor has indorsed the bonds of the road to the amount of $96,000 for the first twelve miles. By previous arrangement, General Forrest has sold these bonds, to be delivered October 1 next, in New York, and has now gone there to deliver them. He will have plenty of money to push the work forward to early completion. Instead of laying a mile a week, as he is doing now, he will soon lay two or three.

On the 5th inst. there was a celebration at Lebanon, Mo., of the opening of the South Pacific Railroad to that point from Little Piney.

The St. Thomas [illegible] Journal of recent date, has an article on the [illegible] extension, or Buffalo & Detroit Air Line Railway. St. Thomas is on the line of the Great Southern Railway, which has long been projected from the Niagara River to some point on the Detroit River, and extending through a country having little or no railway facilities, although the richest section of Ontario. The long and continued delays have inevitably brought a feeling of discontent, as well as distrust, toward the managers of the enterprise, although it is evident the latter have acted as fairly as they could in the matter. To a short article which appeared in a prior issue of the *Journal*, criticising Mr. W. A. Thompson, who has the principal management of the proposed railway, in the manner of conducting the project, the latter replies, showing that [illegible] as it is a fair way of an early completion, and that the hostility to him originates in a class of fault-finders who never did anything to aid the road. He furthermore states that "with fair play along the line of the railway, and reasonable cooperation, we will have the road, and perhaps much sooner than the fault-finders desire."

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Petition to Governor Harvey—The Settlers Ask that the Legislature be Convened.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Record, Oct. 5.

Mr. Liberton, of Cherokee County, presented yesterday, to Governor Harvey, the following petition, signed by five hundred and eighty-seven of the Neutral Land settlers:

To His Excellency, James M. Harvey, Governor of the State of Kansas:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent, that there are at the present time a number of United States troops stationed on the "Cherokee Neutral Land" in the State of Kansas.

That the Constitution of the United States (Art. 4, Sec. 4) says: "The United States shall protect States against violence, on application of the *Legislature*, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)."

That the Constitution of the State of Kansas (Art. 1, Sec. 5) says: "He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation."

That the *Legislature* of the State of Kansas has not yet made application to the United States for "protection against domestic, or any other *violence*," on the Cherokee Neutral Land.

That there does not now exist, nor has there at any time existed, such a state of affairs as prevented or hindered the convening of the Legislature.

That, on the "Cherokee Neutral Land" no officer has been resisted or in any way obstructed in the execution of any process, *civil or criminal*.

That no session of any court has been interfered with in any way whatever.

That the action of the Governor of the State of Kansas, in requesting troops to be sent here, and of the President of the United States in granting the request, is totally without precedent in the history of the nation.

That the fact of this having been done in the interest of a monopoly, as against thousands of *loyal, white Americans*, to enable the monopoly to override justice, law, and the Constitution of the United States, and to break down and discourage the settlers, and thus prevent their applying to Congress and the courts for simple justice, and for the benefit of the laws of our country, makes this case an alarming precedent for the subversion of the rights and liberties of the American people in the future.

That the action of the Governor, and of the President, in allowing the monopolist to have troops here under the circumstances existing, furnishes to the enemies of the political party that placed them both in their present positions the strongest weapon that has yet been put into their hands with which to divide and disintegrate that party, by enabling them, if this "Joy swindle" is carried out, to point to the promises of that party, so often repeated to the settlers of the new parts of our country, broken; to its professions of protection to the humblest of American citizens, belied; to its oft reiterated position against monopoly, made ridiculous; and to the trust accorded to it by the majority of the voters of the nation that the constitution and the laws should be carried out in practice, betrayed. [illegible]

We would further represent that the personal presence of [illegible] learning the truth in regard to ourselves, and to circumstances here, would be gratifying to the people as an indication of a possibility that we might yet hope for fair play.

We therefore ask that the Legislature may be convened at the earliest possible day, in order that the proper and constitutional authority in such cases may take intelligent action; feeling confident, as we do, that in that event the troops would be instantly withdrawn, and we left to contend on even terms before the Legislative and Judicial Departments of our government with the men who are seeking to perpetrate on us and on our children an unequalled and *illegal robbery*.

We further ask this as one most effectual means of placing before the public the real truth in regard to the now celebrated "Cherokee Neutral Land" case, in justice to the good name of our State, and especially to our wronged and injured section thereof.

We ask that if you do not convene the Legislature, you do immediately withdraw these troops from the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signed by 587 settlers on Cherokee Neutral Lands.]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Coach Shop of the Union Pacific Railroad Burned—Loss about $40,000.

From the Omaha Republican, Oct. 5.

Last night, about half-past 8 o'clock, the machine shop whistle of the Union Pacific Railroad shops sounded an alarm of fire.

Arriving on the ground soon after the alarm was given, we saw that the fire was confined to the coach-shop, and that it had made such rapid progress not even a chance remained to save the building. All efforts were directed to the protection of the other structures situated in the vicinity. On the south is the large machine shop proper, wherein is the heavy machinery for the iron-work department. This is a very large structure, two-stories high, and is about one hundred feet from the coach-shop. On the west, adjoining the car-shop, is the engine room, in which is located the large stationary engine, which propels all the machinery of the various shops. One hundred and fifty feet to the south is the paint-shop, a large wooden building, filled with all manner of combustible material. [illegible] to prevent a general conflagration, involving the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars, was the work to which everybody addressed themselves. We rejoice to say that in this effort they were entirely successful.

The coach shop was a brick building, 80 by 146 feet, with an L 25 by 100 feet. The main building was two stories high, the L being but one story.

Several cars were in process of construction in these buildings. One, a mail car, about half completed; one express car, about half finished, and a commissary car for Pullman & Co., about one-third finished. These were all the cars inside the building. Two new and elegant passenger coaches and an express car, just completed, were on the track at the north end of the car shop, and very near to it when the fire broke out; but these were at once run back on the track to a place of safety.

Two planers, three saws, two boring machines, one gig saw, several mortice drills, a paint mill, and a bolt cutter, constituted the machinery in the car shop. All of these were burned, as were the partly completed cars, a large quantity of material, patterns, &c.

We inquired of Assistant Superintendent Nichols, Mr. Congdon, the Master Mechanic, and Mr. Stevens, the Master Car Builder, as to the extent of the loss which the company will sustain by this conflagration. Of course they could not make an accurate statement, but they agreed that it was somewhere between $35,000 and $40,000.

The various mechanics employed in the wood-work department lost their tool-chests, with all the tools belonging to them. The aggregate loss in tools belonging to the mechanics can scarcely fall below, and may exceed $3,000. This will be severely felt by many of these hard-working and industrious men, who can illy afford to sustain such a loss just as winter is approaching.

IMPORTANT LAWSUIT IN ST. LOUIS.

The Chouteau Estate—Bogy and Tesson Versus Charles P. Chouteau.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

This case, which is still pending in the Probate Court, has attracted considerable attention. We have [illegible] stated the main points in the case, and now give some [illegible] from one of the parties interested in the suit:

The facts in this case, as we understood them, as developed on the trial are as follows: Mr. Peter Chouteau, who died in the early part of September, 1865, appointed by his will Messrs. Bogy, Tesson, and Charles P. Chouteau his executors. The personal property of the testator consisted mostly of railroad bonds and securities, bearing interest, and which at the time of his death were in the city of New York. He was also a member of the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle and of the firm of Peter Chouteau, Jr., & Co. The bonds were brought back from New York—amounting to $1,200,000—some time in February. These bonds were divided by the three executors between Mr. Charles P. Chouteau and Mrs. Moffat, the two legatees of said Chouteau. In the first settlement made by the executors the receipts of these parties were filed. A final settlement is now about being made, and Mr. Charles P. Chouteau, one of the executors, files his separate account, in which he says that there have been no receipts or disbursements since the first settlement. Bogy and Tesson contend that all the money received from the firms of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle and from Peter Chouteau, Jr., & Co., should appear in a final settlement. The inventory of Peter Chouteau, Jr., & Co. amounts to $[illegible], and $168,000 was received from the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle. Bogy and Tesson contend that one-half of the amount of the assets of Peter Chouteau, Jr., & Co.—or say $[illegible]—should be charged to them and by them distributed to the heirs, and so with the $168,000 received from the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle. Then the estate would swell the total amount in the hands of the executors to $1,614,000.

Charles P. Chouteau, the other executor, and who is also one of the heirs, claims that he has the right to pay these sums directly to himself and his sister, and in this way ignore the other executors. This is the first question presented to the Probate Court. The question of commission then comes up, and here we think is the tender point where the shoe pinches, as the amount of commission depends on the amount which passes through the hands of the executors, one party being anxious to make it as small as possible and the other as large as possible.

Other questions are also presented in the papers filed by Bogy and Tesson as to the extent of Charles P. Chouteau's interest in the firm of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co. Admitting his interest is one half, and they contend that the capital of the firm was furnished by the late Peter Chouteau, and that Charles P. Chouteau's interest is only in the profits. This information they claim they have the right to get, and Charles P. Chouteau denies their right, and refuses to inform them. It will also be observed that the question of commission may be here again the tender point. Mr. Charles P. Chouteau and Bogy were both witnesses. Mr. Bogy stated in his testimony that he offered to Mr. Chouteau to leave the question of commission to him and his sister, and whatever they would say was just he would receive. Letters to this effect were read from him. The case, from all appearances, is shaping itself for long duration, and will not stop short of the Supreme Court.

The President and His Accusers.

From the New York Journal of Commerce (Democratic).

The vague charges made in certain newspapers against the President, his brother-in-law, and several high officials, profiting by the late gold ring and panic, are a disgrace to American journalism. The reputation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and of other men holding eminent positions of public trust, is something that concerns the whole American people. Men of all parties are equally interested in protecting the President from unjust attacks, which, if true, would fix an indelible stain upon republican institutions. We have had incompetent Presidents—and that fact has greatly impaired the confidence of the rest of the world in the permanent success of the American Republic—but we have never had one so dishonest that he would tamper with the prosperity and happiness of the people to fill his own pockets. If it could be proved that General Grant has done one-half that some of the papers accuse him of, thoughtful persons would begin to inquire whether a form of government which puts such men in the Executive chair is not a failure. We will not allow ourselves to entertain this query for a moment, because we do not believe the charges against General Grant, and will not until they have been sustained by the ordinary rules of evidence. We, therefore, call upon those papers which are throwing out insinuations, every morning, so gravely affecting the President's character for integrity, to stop it at once, or produce the proofs for what they assert. In a matter so serious as this, we want not questions, hints, and innuendoes, which are the natural weapons of the slanderer, but answers and specific charges, bearing responsible names, with facts that will give at least some color of veracity to the accusation. Until that is done we hold the President innocent of any share in the wrong attributed to him.

PARIS.

Restored Health of the Emperor.

Rumors of His Abdication.

Journey of the Empress—The Suez Canal—Death of Dantan.

The Assembling of the Corps Legislatif—Troubles in Danish Holstein—Scientific Forgery.

Patti in America.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Sept. 23.

RECOVERY OF THE EMPEROR.

The health of the Emperor—if he has really been so sick as they tried to make us believe—is restored. The patient has altogether, or nearly, returned to his old habits. But this illness, true or exaggerated, has changed almost entirely the so movable current of public opinion, and has given the system of personal government a blow more dangerous for it than all the wounds it has received or inflicted on itself, during recent years. The Emperor has appeared to his enemies as to his friends, and to the latter especially, under the aspect of a simple mortal, of a man who may depart at any moment, leaving his possessions a prey to his competitors. They had found him always on guard at every breach which modern ideas have made in royalty, and he seemed, if not invulnerable, at least so far from his end, that they were accustoming themselves to the thought of his possessing a sort of temporary immortality which postponed endlessly the coming of a new state of things.

This prestige of a quasi immortality swept away by illness has disappeared. Then the physicians, who naturally have a right to speak about the sickness, and who hold different political opinions, talk infinitely about the medical possibilities of a death which is more or less near, and which some say is imminent. *Le Reveil*, the most irreconcilable of the Democratic or demagogue papers, published an article this week, extracts of which have appeared in many other journals, and which examines, medically speaking, the condition of the Emperor: his natural temperament and that of his father and mother; his various ailments, his physical tendencies, his [illegible], and the various accidents that must flow from it, all set forth at great length, and analyzed in three or four columns. The summing up is, that before two, three, or at the most six, months, the Emperor will be dead. Although published in the *Reveil*, such an antagonistic paper and containing much medical bosh, this article, which is perhaps a mere stock board matter, has made a sensation, and found many believers, since it came from a physician who formerly attended the Emperor. In France, as elsewhere, whoever has self-possession enough to assume a scientific costume, and a style of talking filled with medical phrases, is sure of a more or less durable custom; but he has the custom anyhow.

A REGENCY.

However it may be, sentenced or not to a speedy death, the sick man has resumed the direction of affairs, apparently at least. But the most different stories are in circulation. It is said that he is about to issue a proclamation telling France his condition, his desire for rest, and asking France to proclaim the Prince Imperial notwithstanding his youth. This is borrowed from our old customs in the days of the Merovingians, the first Kings before Clovis, when they lifted on their shields the chief who was to command all, and whom they thus made the army to recognize and consecrate—the army then being the entire nation, living always under arms in entrenched camps. A few years ago, in better Imperial days, it would have been a very good governmental expedient for the Napoleonic dynasty. France, thus consulted, would have certainly said yes, and probably would to-day, although it is far from its Napoleonic love of other days. So many of us fear the republic, and the bloody, disorderly uncertainties that it may bring with it, as it did in 1789 and in 1848.

But supposing France did say "Yes, let us take the Prince Imperial, young as he is," there is one question, the most serious of all which remains unsettled. If the Emperor assumes the regency and governs for his son, it is well at least for a time. But supposing it is the Empress, or Prince Napoleon, or a council? There is the difficulty, and one which is almost insurmountable, because none of these three hypothetic regents have sufficient prestige in France, to be able to govern there. Then, even on that hypothesis, which is more and more possible, if not probable, everything is yet uncertain.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Apart from this serious question, which hovers like an approaching storm above us, matters go badly, very badly even. If, in a few weeks at the most, the government has not called together the Chambers, there will almost certainly be trouble. They have spoken recently of some manifestation soon to be made, aided by a petition which is to be signed by many millions of electors, and which is to be carried to the Tuileries by two or three hundred thousand pacifically inclined persons—and a revolution if it fails. Yesterday a Deputy sent the papers a letter, in which he declared that if the Chamber was not called together in October, at the latest, he should consider himself released from his oath of allegiance, and should act accordingly. If the intention of the government is to do, as in Prussia, and do without the House of Representatives, to govern it will do wrong, very wrong. We will not endure it.

In order to excuse this not [illegible] impolitic as the dissolution of some months ago—the government says that it is elaborating the laws resulting from the last *Senatus Consultum*; that the members, and especially the Ministers, need a vacation; that there is no need of haste; that the Emperor must be allowed to recover entirely from his attack, &c. Then, as words of hope to aid these excuses, they hold out the most liberal prospects. Mayors are to be elected directly in the communes; the Presidents of General and District Councils are also to be elected; there is to be absolute freedom of the press and of meetings, &c. They insinuate that all these reforms are now under consideration by the Council of State on the Ministry, and that as soon as they are ready the Corps Legislatif will be convened. For myself, I do not believe that all these things will be unconditionally granted, but I do believe that the *Corps Legislatif* will be called together within two months at the most; and that then without delay, as soon as the powers of the Deputies are verified, they will be called on to discuss a half dozen beneficent little laws, filled with reservations, notwithstanding their liberal titles, saying everything and conceding nothing, like the *Senatus Consultum*, so that everything will be as it was before. But, if such is the intention of the government, it is doing very wrong. The members of the Chambers, tossed around for many months and filled with gall, will return feeling very little good will. The country, troubled by the sickness of the Emperor, and wishing to seek a remedy in liberty, will deserve liberty, and must be given it outright, or it will take it.

So you see that while we are still lying on a bed we do not slumber. To make us rise entirely as a revolution or a conquering despotism, needs now but a moment. Prince Napoleon, who was sent to travel in Belgium, has moved his friends to talk of him as future Regent, Minister, or President of the Council. Victor Hugo, like a soothsayer of old, announces his approaching return to France, after the fall of the empire. The Orleanists [illegible] frontiers of France, in Belgium or at Baden, and try to cajole all the Frenchmen whom they meet. The Republicans keep still, but they are evidently awaiting their opportunity.

TRIP OF THE EMPRESS.

They talk now more than ever of the visit of the Empress to the East. She will go from Paris to Venice, where they will give her a splendid festival, at which the King of Italy will preside in person; thus thanking France for her present of Venetia to Italy. Thence she will go to Athens, where the King of Greece, another cousin, will offer her the most Athenian of all entertainments, in the antique fashion I hope, for the brigand figures in the modern one more than anything else. From Athens she goes to Constantinople, where her third cousin, the Sultan, will show her his Bosphorus, his seraglio, and festivals for five days, enough to revive the old Stamboul of Solyman and Bajazet, minus the hanging of the Christians; not that zealous Mussulmen lack the desire, but because the power is wanting. From Constantinople to Jerusalem, where the officers of the Sultan will show Her Majesty, a daughter of the Crusaders, the holy places, and the Jewish cradle of Christianity. Thence she proceeds to Egypt, not pursuing the route of the runaway Hebrews, but going to sea. The Pasha will give his visitor Pharaonic entertainments at the Pyramids, and on the Nile. It will be enough to awaken Isis, Osiris, and all the other gods adored by old Egypt. From Cairo she goes straight to Rome, where, in virtue of the adage, the end crowns the work, the Holy Father will efface by a blessing all the dust of Greek schism, Turkish Mahometanism, and Egyptian idolatry that may have accumulated on her forehead.

Nothing can be better; but, as it will cost a dozen millions, because Mademoiselle de Montijo since she became Empress wants to travel with a suite of at least forty persons, without counting couriers, servants, cooks, &c., and as we pay these twelve millions, we do not see at all what benefit we shall get from the pleasure of Her Majesty. If the journey takes place, it will not make her more popular for the coming regency, for which she is, it is said, to receive on her brow, the Papal benediction.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The trip to Egypt to witness the opening of the Suez Canal occupies the minds of idlers in Europe, and especially in France. Everybody is going, or thinks of going. The amount of orders which persons selling various objects used in travelling have received is incredible. One of the reasons of the late rise in the stock of the canal company was the inducement of making this trip gratis, this being one of the privileges which the holding of a share confers.

While awaiting this caravan, which, it is said, will carry off no less than ten thousand Europeans, the Princes are spending their time in travelling. Prince Charles of Roumania, after his magnificent reception at the Russian court, is to come to Paris, where he will, perhaps, meet his predecessor, Prince Couza. The Prince of Wales was here and went to Wildbades, but he will return soon to decide with the Empress about going together to Egypt. Ill-disposed people say that one of the Empress' wards of honor is very dear to him, and that he would not be ill-pleased to try the burning beats of the desert on the marble or cold heart of the beautiful lady. The land of Isis and Cleopatra must be propitious to royal loves.

DEATH OF THE SCULPTOR DANTAN.

One of the most celebrated sculptors of France, the younger Dantan, the celebrated caricaturist, who has produced in caricature almost all the known men of the age, has died. He had one of the most original minds of his time, knowing admirably how to catch every one's comic and ridiculous side; a great satirist, though very good-natured and much loved.

One day—he has told us this often—a financier whom he knew ordered his statue. Dantan made it, and the likeness was striking. The financier became irritated, saying that it did not resemble him, and refusing to take it or pay for it. Dantan said nothing, but made another little figure and put it beside the first, on the door. The head of the financier was put in the place of his neighbor. Then he put the two on the door, without name. The story [illegible] was soon a crowd on the street, [illegible] financier, named him, and laughed. [illegible] Dantan [illegible].

"Well, well," said Dantan, with [illegible] voice, "since it does not [illegible] all, what have you to say?"

The financier paid, and carried [illegible] ordered her bust. Dantan [illegible] insisted. He made an admirable [illegible] to her. The lady took it and looked at it; said she, "it is very like," when she [illegible] tears. It was so grotesque, although [illegible] poor woman could not help weeping [illegible] took the bust, broke it, and left, saying [illegible] whatever happens, will I make a [illegible]. And he kept his word, this poor [illegible] who has just gone.

Apropos of deaths, a [illegible] occupation, has invented a new method of preserving bodies. He buries them in a sort of [illegible] which can be made to take any form, and hardens and becomes like stone. So one can [illegible] a bench, a chair, or a step, out of father or [illegible] so as not to leave them. It is at [illegible] and affecting, if not respectful, idea.

SCIENTIFIC FORGERY.

A strange scientific forgery is just now [illegible] the literary world. An adroit and learned [illegible] got up wonderfully well a prescribed [illegible] of Pascal proving that Newton's [illegible] covery relative to gravitation was made [illegible] cal. He sold these letters for 10,000 francs [illegible] scientist, Mr. Chasles. But the fraud has [illegible] discovered, and the purchaser even has [illegible] his error.

DANISH SCHLESWIG.

Some new fears of a coming war arise on the horizon relative to Danish Schleswig. [illegible] of the articles of the treaty of Prague is that [illegible] northern part of this province, now in the [illegible] of Prussia, shall, if the inhabitants desire it, [illegible] stored to Denmark. Up to this time Prussia [illegible] evaded that article. The people of [illegible] protest, and are about to petition the King [illegible] Prussia, declaring to [illegible] that if he persists [illegible] fusing them justice they will all call on the [illegible] peror of Austria, signer of the treaty. [illegible] King William and the Emperor do? [illegible]

Contrary to these warlike prognostics, there [illegible] of an alliance between Scandinavia, Denmark [illegible] Holland, having for its basis a commercial [illegible] and then a common line of boats between [illegible] three powers. Russia and France, united [illegible] lect this enterprise, will guarantee it and [illegible] tenders. If this is true, if there is an [illegible] ing between Russia and France, to unite [illegible] tural enemies of Prussia, the latter power [illegible] isolated in Europe. If she does she will [illegible] and yield all that is required of her. [illegible]

Patti (Marquise de Caux) has signed [illegible] ment for the United States. M. Strakosch [illegible] for a year from September 1, 1870, and will [illegible] her sing in your chief cities, and will pay [illegible] this a million francs, one-half of which [illegible] he has already deposited with Rothschild. [illegible] Marquis, having gained much and lost [illegible], gains his fortune with his wife's throat [illegible] Patti! This is the penalty of being a Marquis [illegible]

[illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society in Chancery.

From the London Times, City Article, Sept. [illegible].

An assurance collapse, which has been [illegible] handed for some weeks, and which it [illegible] may prove more disastrous than that of [illegible] bert, has been announced. The petition [illegible] heard to-day before Vice Chancellor James [illegible] the winding up of the European Assurance Society, and it was ordered that the case should stand over until Saturday week, all receipts on [illegible] of premiums being meanwhile kept separate. The outstanding policies of the society are stated to be for an amount of between nine and ten millions sterling, in addition to which they are under [illegible] itself for the payment of annuities amounting, according to a recent statement, to £[illegible] annum, but which are believed [illegible] be considerably beyond that sum. The [illegible] also had a very large guarantee business [illegible] special act, and of an annual premium [illegible] £[illegible], about £40,000 is understood to have [illegible] from that source. The subscribed capital [illegible] fee, in shares of £5 10s. each, on which 10s. [illegible] share is paid up, this 10s. 6d. having been [illegible] posed of 10s. originally paid, 5s. 6d. credited to shareholders some time ago as a profit [illegible] &c., from a call made about two months back. [illegible] assets applicable to the life assurance were [illegible] on the 31st of December last at only £[illegible], and these included an item described as "interest in life interests, reversions, and balance of purchases of business, &c." for £[illegible]. [illegible] any [illegible] as to how much of [illegible] is represented by the worthless [illegible] will of the businesses [illegible] the [illegible] ing liability of the shareholders is [illegible] probably the solvent proportion will be found very small. The prospects of liquidation must, therefore, be regarded as most discouraging. The office was established in 1854, under the title of the "People's Assurance Society." In 1858 it changed its name to the "European Assurance Society," and since that time it has absorbed thirty-three other companies, the great majority of which were doubtless gotten up by the usual adepts for the purpose of sale. It has establishments in India and Australia, and for some time it had a branch at Montreal, but about a year ago the Canadian Government required that each office in the Dominion should deposit $100,000 in colonial securities, and perhaps from the inconvenience of this demand the agency was closed. But the most remarkable fact remains. The office obtained a special act of Parliament about nine or ten years ago, enabling them to undertake to guarantee the fidelity of government employes and others, and this act, it is understood, provided for the creation of a special fund in government securities specially applicable to such guarantees, and also that the government should have power to appoint inspectors to examine the affairs of the society. Those who are desirous of government interference in commercial undertakings may find in this instance an illustration of its results. The fact that the European Society is specially authorized by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the "fidelity of government officials" has been paraded for years together with the notification that "the Naval, Military, and East India Life [illegible]" [illegible] and these announcements have, doubtless, outweighed the effect of the warnings repeatedly given by men of experience in the city as far back as 1865, pamphlets were [illegible] to awaken the vigilance of all persons [illegible] and yet at the general meeting of the [illegible] in March last, there was certain [illegible] is denouncing the statements and motives of one who had questioned the position of the society, and votes of thanks to all concerned were passed "with acclamation." It is not the least lamentable part of the affair that the Board of Directors comprises the names of men of whose individual honor and intentions there can be no doubt, and who, partially ignorant of general business, must have been grossly misled by more adroit persons.

The following list of thirty-three offices absorbed by the European is from a most useful pamphlet called the *Insurance Register*, by a Fellow of the Statistical Society, which was recommended by the *Times* to the public attention in June last:

Title of Extinct Comp'y.	*Founded.*	*Ceased to exist.*
Athenæum	1851	1856
British Nation	1854	[illegible]
British Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Provident	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo-Australian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deaden	1854	[illegible]
English and Irish Church	[illegible]	[illegible]
Engineers and Masonic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Age	1851	[illegible]
Tontine	1848	[illegible]
Universal Provident	1849	[illegible]
Householders and General	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Widows' Fund	1847	[illegible]
Commercial (formerly English and Cambrian)	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Indemnity	[illegible]	[illegible]
London Equitable	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Provincial Provident	1854	[illegible]
Phœnix	1848	[illegible]
Catholic, Law and General	1846	[illegible]
Waterloo	1851	[illegible]
Life Assurance Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magnet	1854	[illegible]
National Assurance and Investment, alias Bank of Deposit	1844	[illegible]
Wellington	[illegible]	[illegible]
European (No. 1)	1819	[illegible]
India and London	1848	[illegible]
Industrial and General	1849	[illegible]
Prince of Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal, Naval, Military and East India	1837	[illegible]
United Life and Guarantee	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Mutual Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Service and General	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TUNNEL DISASTER.

No Further Damage to Hennepin Island—The Tunnel Still Full of Water—The Crevasse at Nicollet Island Enlarged—Great Efforts to Close It Up.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 1.

The principal theme of conversation [illegible] the streets and everywhere else, is the disaster [illegible] the tunnel, on the St. Anthony side of the [illegible]. Everybody is interested, and all are anxious to know what progress is being made, and what will be the probable result.

Yesterday a force of over 300 men [illegible] large number of teams were engaged in the [illegible] of filling up the opening, or crevasse, caused by the falling in of the [illegible] rock near the [illegible] shore of Nicollet Island. The opening [illegible] Tuesday night has considerably enlarged by the falling in of additional rocks, but the [illegible] and well directed efforts of those engaged in putting in trees, brush, hemp, rocks, &c., has kept the crevasse so well covered that no perceptible increase has taken place in the volume of water rushing in. From the manner in which the rock continues to break off, it would indicate that the underground channel traverses down close to the island under the rock and strikes the [illegible] a short distance above the foot of Nicollet Island.

The amount of water passing out of the [illegible] is about the same as it has been. The [illegible] rock over the tunnel has not caved in any further up stream than it had on Tuesday [illegible] is highly probable that no more serious [illegible] will take place in that direction. A portion of projecting rock at the foot of Hennepin [illegible] yesterday, doing no damage, and the [illegible] stands as strong as ever.

A large crew of men were busy all day [illegible] day framing the heavy log piers [illegible] dam. Some of these piers were [illegible] last night, and the work will be pushed to-day with all possible despatch. It is [illegible] placed running a dam out a distance of one to two hundred feet from [illegible] and from thence it will probably be [illegible] down and around the crevasse, which, [illegible] pleted, will effectually stop the [illegible] through it. The work is progressing [illegible] ly, and those in charge feel quite confident [illegible] the prospect, and fully believe that [illegible] over.

The members of the Minneapolis [illegible] men were on hand again yesterday, [illegible] John Jarvis and Allen Hill, of the [illegible] Minneapolis Railroad, with a crew of [illegible] at work in various capacities. [illegible] there were many of our prominent [illegible] ent, doing their utmost in assisting [illegible] Among the number we would mention [illegible] Brackett, General W. D. Washburn, [illegible] A. Gray, C. H. Pettit, W. E. [illegible] & E. Lepe, H. S. Bachelder [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Guards were [illegible] day [illegible] in order to facilitate [illegible] work was divided into [illegible] best men at the head of [illegible] was placed in charge of the [illegible] upper dam, George A. Brackett [illegible] and John Jarvis in charge of [illegible] Twist, and E. S. Brown and others [illegible] procuring trees, stone, [illegible] other necessary supplies [illegible] formed their parts [illegible] thing worked satisfactorily. During [illegible] immense amount of work was done [illegible] participated are deserving of great credit [illegible] tireless and untiring labors.

The ladies responded liberally [illegible] hot coffee and provisions, and [illegible] quested to be on hand again. [illegible] these ladies for their unflinching [illegible] occasions.

Last night a large number of men [illegible] all night, and to-day several hundred [illegible] kept at work, and it is hoped to get [illegible] under control before night.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* [illegible] use of General Grant's [illegible] ly intended for McClellan, and [illegible] "utilized" the horse by [illegible] and putting Grant in his place.

THE FLOODS AT THE EAST.

Further Particulars.

Philadelphia and Vicinity.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 6.

The great freshet has subsided, and attention is now being given in all directions to repair the damage done by it, and, so far as we have learned, with good success. The water in the Schuylkill fell rapidly yesterday, and at the morning [illegible] water was [illegible] over the dam at Fairmount [illegible] inches in depth, having fallen since Monday [illegible].

The immense body of water [illegible] various water-works to cease operations, and it is claimed that an advantage of the turbines at Fairmount is that they can work under water when the flood is not too deep, which the old breast wheels could not possibly do. The water in the reservoirs is ample for all necessary purposes, and we have now a position the reverse of the long continued drought, which also subjected us to so much inconvenience.

The damage at Manayunk will mostly be repaired within two weeks, by which time it is generally supposed that the different factories and mills which were damaged will be able to resume operations. The heaviest damage on the Schuylkill Canal was at Manayunk and "Catfish Dam," and will occasion considerable loss.

The cars on the [illegible] Norristown [illegible] to Conshohocken, and to-day they will [illegible] through over the whole route.

The section of the city between Market and Callowhill, and Twenty-second street and the river, which was almost entirely under water on Monday, presented a scene of desolation yesterday. The water had run out of the streets, except at Twenty-fourth and Vine streets, and left the cobble stones and pavements pretty well covered with mud, grass, and remnants of various articles destroyed. Filbert street, [illegible] from Twenty to Arch, was partly obstructed with wet straw, which had floated out of some of the establishments, and had been landed in the street when the water receded. The Fame steam engine was engaged in pumping the water from the basement of the Girard Tube Works. On Arch street the water extended to within a half square of Twenty-third street, and the remainder of the street to Twenty-third street was filled with mud. On Twenty-third street, just south of Cherry, there was a bateau, one of those used to float around the neighborhood—lying high and dry in the gutter. Cherry street was almost free from water to the river bank. The carriage-bolt factory of P. F. Townsend, located at the wharf, was still partly surrounded by water. Vine street, for a half square east of Twenty-fourth, was flooded, and the juveniles were enjoying themselves by paddling about in small boats, or floating around on logs. All of the dwelling houses on Vine street, west of Twenty-third, bear the evidences of the flood. The paper is breaking from the walls, carpets are up, and furniture is huddled together in one of the rooms, while most of the cellars are yet filled with water.

In addition to the parties mentioned yesterday as having sustained losses, we may also mention the terra cotta drain works of F. Morgan & Son, at the western end of Chestnut street bridge; the end a [illegible] J. S. Lowry [illegible]; H. Parker & Bro.'s granite yard, at Walnut street, and Baker & Smith's coal wharf, and the wharf of W. H. Phelan and Harbert, Davis & Co., lumber dealers, at Locust street.

The storage house of the Penn Ice and Coal Company, at the foot of Spruce street.

Allison, Pince & Co., wood dealers.

Jesse Williams, coal dealer.

Worsted mill of Griswold, Chase & Co., on the south side of Spruce street.

The coal depot of Donaghy & West, and the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company, at Pine street wharf.

J. S. Lowry & Son, wood dealers, at Lombard street wharf.

S. Engel & Co., coal dealers, at the same dock.

Maule & Bro., and John C. Savery, lumber dealers, opposite the Naval Asylum, and many others doing business below the Chestnut street bridge have met with more or less loss, which will for a time interfere with their business progress.

The condition of Manayunk, Conshohocken, Norristown, Spring-Mill, Phœnixville, Schuylkill Falls, Wissahickon, and other localities along the Schuylkill, has been already described, and there is but little to report further than that the entire population, in the places named, and all along the route of the freshet, are applying themselves with a noble industry and zeal to repair the damage done so far as possible, and again go on with active business. Manayunk will, in a short time, be as active and bustling as ever, and the other places will also be alive and stirring.

The overflowing of the Delaware has also occasioned much damage, but it will soon be overcome by the energetic merchants of Delaware avenue, the buildings of which were built without cellars, owing to the impracticability of having storage rooms below water line. Most of the molasses and sugar which was lying at the wharf, and went floating away, was secured without great damage, and rolled back to its proper position, [illegible] avenue [illegible] have their accustomed appearance.

The Spring Garden Works commenced operations yesterday afternoon, and the Chief Engineer is of the opinion that the Fairmount Works will be run to-day.

Albany and Vicinity.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 7.

The water continued to rise night before last and yesterday morning, until it reached a greater height than the spring freshet. It crossed Montgomery street to Orange; Broadway south to Hudson. The stores in State street to Broadway were inundated, and all the basements in Broadway south of State. Small boats navigated Broadway as far north as Hudson street. The water reached Franklin street at South Ferry, and crossed Pearl at Arch. In Herkimer street the basements were flooded to Dallius street. The lecture-room of the Reformed Church, corner of Green and Ferry, was inundated.

The Nicolson pavement in Broadway, near Hudson street, has every appearance of having been heaved by the breaking up of a hard winter. The water has lifted it, and it lies at about as many angles as the brick pavements of Washington.

Persons in charge of small boats in the vicinity of the steamboat landing, yesterday morning, charged passengers one dollar each for conveying them to the day boat. They did a thriving business at those prices.

The steamer Drew arrived yesterday at an early hour, but was unable to effect a landing at the steamboat square. She landed her passengers and freight at the Boston ferry slip, on the opposite side of the river.

The bridge at the foot of State street looks like a wreck, stranded and water-logged. The street is navigable up to Broadway.

On the island, just north of the Boston Ferry, at East Albany, about twenty piles of lumber were washed away Monday night. The petroleum manufactory on the island sustained [illegible] hundred gallons of oil, was [illegible] from its [illegible] overturned. The lumber opposite the district, on the pier, was all carried away.

Yesterday morning the river between this city and Troy was filled with floating timber, barrels, casks, carcasses of horses, cows, &c. The island gardeners above and below the city, sustain heavy losses. In consequence of the rapid rise of the water they were unable to remove their crops, and the greater portion of them were covered with water last night.

Many families are rendered homeless and are in distress. The committee appointed by the Common Council are actively engaged in providing for the immediate wants of the suffering.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS—SIX LIVES LOST.

A distressing accident happened yesterday afternoon. Two men named John McNamee and Patrick Tunney, were in a small boat in the Railroad Creek at West Albany, looking after lumber or drift wood, were upset and drowned. At last accounts their bodies had not been recovered. McNamee was a married man, and had three or four children. Tunney was about 16 years old.

Another fatal accident occurred at the Normanskill Creek. The water washed away a large quantity of corn from the fields of a farmer named Corey Rushmore. Mr. R. procured a small boat, and, accompanied by his son and another young man, started out to save the corn. Proceeding about the boat was capsized and its occupants thrown into the stream. Mr. Rushmore and the other young man succeeded in saving themselves, but the son of Mr. R. was carried down by the current and drowned. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

About 2 o'clock Monday afternoon a man named James Donnelly, who resides in West Troy, and is the employ of Messrs. Burdens at the nail factory, attempted to cross the river from his home, to go to work. While out in the stream he attempted to catch a large piece of drift wood floating by, but was apparently wearied by his endeavors, for when but a short distance from the dock he seemed unable to stem the current. Observing several workmen on the dock, he called for help. A man named Michael Riley, also employed at the blast furnace, jumped into a small row boat lying at the dock, and called to a lad named Daniel Flynn, who stood by, to assist him. The lad did so, and the two started out to assist Donnelly. When the boat reached the current, it was borne down stream with great rapidity, and a collision with Donnelly's boat ensued, shattering both boats, which almost immediately filled and sank. Their occupants struggled for a moment, and then disappeared beneath the water. The harrowing scene was witnessed by a number of laborers, who were powerless to render assistance.

THE DAMAGE IN THE COUNTY.

A correspondent at Guilderland informs us that the freshet there has occasioned damage to an extent never known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Six large bridges crossing the Normanskill Creek have been swept away, besides many other over other streams. Several dams have given away. Reed's grist mill at French's [illegible] sustained heavy damages. The dam at Batterman's mill was [illegible] the woolen factory below were also damaged to some extent. Large crops of corn and buckwheat, together with wood, lumber, stacks of hay and straw were swept down the current with fearful rapidity. Among the noticeable features he says that a [illegible] about to [illegible] floated down about three miles and lodged in a meadow in good order. A friendly Irishman who was kindly assisting a neighbor to get his hogs out of the pen, lost his balance and fell into the water, and, to save himself, caught hold of the fence at the bottom until he was rescued. It is impossible to state the damage as yet, but they [illegible] estimated at over $[illegible] in the town of Guilderland.

We learn that the Susquehanna Railroad bridge which crosses the Normanskill near Kenwood was washed away Monday night.

It is also reported that the bridge crossing the Normanskill at Kenwood was swept away, and that one end of Sweet's woolen mill was damaged.

Sweet's saw mill, located on the Normanskill Creek, near the Delaware turnpike, was carried away, together with an immense quantity of logs. The Delaware turnpike bridge which crosses the Normanskill was also washed away.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

John Lynes was drowned Monday afternoon in Vandercar Creek, Waterford, while trying to save a cow.

A woman named Humphreys was drowned at Mechanicsville. The damage on the upper Hudson is immense. Many bridges, houses and barns have been carried away, and numerous narrow escapes from drowning are reported. John Morrissey, being detained by the flood at Mechanicsville, seeing the sufferings of the homeless poor, subscribed $50 himself, and raised a purse of $500 for their benefit.

Julius Leese, a Frenchman, was drowned at Whitehall.

A boy was drowned at Ballston.

THE LOSS AT WEST TROY.

It is estimated that the lumbermen of West Troy have lost one hundred thousand dollars by the flood. Talcott, Boyd & Co., near the basin, are the heaviest losers, estimating their loss at over one million feet. Jacob Platt & Co. have as far lost five large piles; they have already started steamers and barges to endeavor to recover a portion of their floating stock. Peter Saxe & Son, Hall, Russell & Co., George Hall, White & Co., J. H. Coleman, Rousseau, Mack & Stewart, and Wardwood & Ballard are also heavy losers, but the other dealers have also [illegible]. The total loss seems incalculable, but hopes are entertained that a good portion will be recovered. Hall, Russell & Co. lost a large amount of lumber carried away from their yards, as well as on the pier.

Broadway, from the upper locks to the Cohoes House, and from the lower ferry to the Schuyler, is submerged to the depth of from two to four feet, and all the cellars and basements on that thoroughfare, as well as many on the side streets, are filled with water. The [illegible] factory that supplies water for Roy & Co.'s factories, and Bennett & Co.'s flouring mill, near the banks on Monday afternoon, on the east side, a short distance below the dam, and the rushing current completely undermined a portion of [illegible] the crevasse. Work is entirely suspended [illegible] arsenal, the turbine wheels being completely [illegible] and the grounds on the main street [illegible] only passable with boats. The horse cars have [illegible] stopped for a second operations above the [illegible]. Work is also stopped at the planing [illegible] their machinery being entirely covered by [illegible] flood.

KINDERHOOK CREEK.

The best bridges on Kinderhook Creek, that have [illegible] freshets for twenty years past, have [illegible] carried away.

THE FLOOD AT BENNINGTON.

[illegible] Bennington, Vt., was the scene of an unprecedented flood. [illegible] bridges were carried away. [illegible] estimated at [illegible].

[illegible] THE FLOOD.

At half-past 11 yesterday morning the water in the river reached eighteen feet above low water [illegible].

RECEDING.

The water in the river commenced to recede last night about 9 o'clock. By midnight it had fallen [illegible] inches.

Boston and Vicinity.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 7.

[illegible] early hour yesterday [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

PARIS.

Reported Health of the Emperor.

Rumors of His Abdication.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE TUNNEL DISASTER.

THE FLOODS AT THE EAST.

Further Particulars.

Philadelphia and Vicinity.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 6.

[illegible]

In New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., (Oct. 6) Despatch to the Boston Journal.

[illegible]

Albany and Vicinity.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Circuit Court.

County Court.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADISON STREET COURT.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

Everybody has heard of the mock-honesty with which the devil is said to preach honesty to others. No more palpable instance of this can be found in print than the style in which the Chicago *Times* talks and figures this morning about the "Reduction of the Debt." Two days ago we published in this column of THE TRIBUNE a tabular statement showing the progress of the national debt from March 1 to October 1. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port of Buffalo.

Lake Freights.

Disasters.

[illegible]

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,
Manufacturers, Importers and
Wholesale Dealers in

Carpetings,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.

We invite the attention of the trade to our extensive stock of Domestic Carpetings, Oil Cloths, of our own and other makes, as well as a large assortment of Foreign Goods.

WAREHOUSE
No. 509 Chestnut-st.,
Opposite the State House,
PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Those Desirous of Seeing

The Improvements in progress at

RIVERSIDE

Are informed that, beside the advertised morning and late afternoon trains, a train leaves the Central Depot, by the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at [illegible]

Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Ticket Office at a reduced price.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES

BANKERS.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

WINDOW PULLEYS.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require
Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excess, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 19 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., Central Park.
(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

[illegible]

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 15, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 25, 1869.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

[illegible]

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

MEDICAL.

Private Matters.

The OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. C. Clark [illegible]

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARKE—the old, well-known [illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

Dr. Raphael

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Richau's Golden Rem

$1,000 REWARD

GOVERNMENT SALES.

Large Sale of Public Prop

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

Through Line to California and C

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

London and New York Steamship Lin

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS O
P. T. BARNUM

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. & MRS. FOLSOM'S
Young Ladies' Boarding School
38 & 40 Elm-st., New Haven, Ct.
RE-OPENS SEPT.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

J. K. BURWOOD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

WRINGERS.

BUY THE
Novelty Clothes Wringer,

N. S. PHELPS & CO.,
Gen. Ag'ts, 17 Cortlandt-st., New York.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

Fall Trotting Meeting—The Louisville Races.

Shooting and Base Ball.

[illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

I'r remains of the young man Smith who recently committed suicide by taking poison, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts. Smith was formerly employed as a drug clerk at 248 South Clark street, and was discharged some six months ago, since which time he rapidly went to the bad. He formerly resided in Cincinnati.

THE VERY REV. FATHER HALLIGAN, the Administrator, has made the following clerical changes in the diocese of Chicago: The Rev. Father O'Gara from Bloomington to St. Patrick's, Chicago, vice Rev. Joseph Doyle, transferred to the church of the Holy Name, vice Rev. Father Quigley removed to Elgin, and Rev. Father Dubig from Rochelle to Bloomington.

[illegible]

THE ALARM of fire from Box No. 477 at noon yesterday was caused by the burning of the window-cap of a house on Halsted, near Monroe street. An alarm from Box 21, at half-past 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of flames in a small stable, situated on an otherwise vacant lot, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, near Sixteenth street. Damage slight.

[illegible] lecture, advertised for this evening at Farwell Hall, is postponed till next Monday evening, to accommodate other parties. He will speak this evening in the Mission Tent, corner of West Lake and May streets, at 7½ o'clock, and to-morrow in the same place at 10½ a. m., and 3½ and 7½ p. m.

THE NORTH DIVISION POLICE, emulating their brethren of the South Division, paid the gambling house of G. Foster, No. 86 North Clark street, a visit, last evening, and escorted the inmates to the Huron Street Station. There were but five in number, and they were released on bail by Justice Quinn.

THE BODY of a female infant, but a few days old, was found in the river, near the Rolling Mills, on Thursday afternoon. Yesterday Coroner Cleaves held an inquest over the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of death from an unknown cause. No marks of violence were found on the body.

THE FOLLOWING MYSTERIOUS "PERSONAL" appears [illegible] Chicago, is here with a rea——s for you. Keep off Broadway and Twenty-fifth street for a few days. [illegible]

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, who has been in this city several days, is lying dangerously ill at the Sherman House. He took cold during an excursion on the lake, the other day, which has resulted in congestive chills, and grave apprehensions are felt for his recovery.

THE FIRST COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH of Aurora, Illinois, has elected the Rev. Sampson Jones, of this city, at present janitor of the Jones School, to preach for them on the Sabbath. Mr. Jones is also agent for this church to assist in raising money to pay for the present lot and build a new church.

THE CORNER-STONE of the new Free Baptist Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets, will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Address by Rev. Dr. Dunn, of Hillsdale College.

THE RESIDENCE of William H. Young, No. 30 Langley street, was entered about 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, and robbed of clothing, jewelry and wine to the value of $100.

A TRUNK belonging to some of the sufferers of the recent North Clark street fire can be found at No. 153 on that thoroughfare.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY meeting of the Young Men's Crescent Society will be held this evening, at room No. 27, Bryant & Stratton's College.

TEMPERANCE.

Lecture Before the Inmates of the Washingtonian Home.

The First Inebriate Asylum.

Last evening the Rev. Mr. Goodhue lectured to the inmates of the Washingtonian Home and a few friends of the institution, on "Institutions for the Reformation of Inebriates; or Washingtonian Homes." He said he preferred to listen to [illegible]

THE HESING-DRISCOLL IMBROGLIO.

A Personal Encounter in the Court House.

Letters from Hesing and Driscoll.

The basement of the Court House was yesterday the scene of some excitement. As Mr. D. D. Driscoll was descending from one of the Court rooms he was assaulted by A. C. Hesing, Esq., who approached him in a threatening manner, and after some high words picked up a mason's tool, with the purpose, apparently, of "caving in" Mr. Driscoll's head. The latter escaped through the crowd, and the parties separated without bloodshed. In the afternoon papers the following letters appeared:

LETTER FROM MR. DRISCOLL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Evening Post:

In reference to the assault made by A. C. Hesing upon me this morning in the Court House, I desire to say that [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1869. D. D. DRISCOLL.

LETTER FROM MR. HESING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Evening Post:

IN THE CHICAGO Tribune of this morning, I find a report of a speech made by one D. D. Driscoll, at a meeting on State street, last evening, in which I am, as usual now-a-days, grossly assailed. [illegible]

[illegible]

be present on the occasion, but could not give a positive promise. The following Druid Groves will positively participate, to wit: Humboldt, Columbia, Garden City, Goethe, Schiller, Concordia and Uhland.

It was definitely decided to meet at Library Hall precisely at 12 o'clock, and after passing over some of our principal streets, return at 3 o'clock. [illegible]

Several bands [illegible] engaged, carriages will be provided for invited guests, and it is expected the demonstration will be of quite an imposing character.

AN EXPENSIVE FLIRTATION.

A Lake Street Merchant Most Beautifully Fleeced by a Handsome Woman and Her Confederate.

Flirting is generally considered harmless. It may be, but many a man and woman have bitterly regretted that they ever indulged in it. If young men and ladies are guilty of shaking their handkerchiefs, and throwing kisses at each other, it can hardly be expected that older persons, although they are supposed to have thrown aside such silly practice, will be exempt. To show what it costs a full-grown man to flirt, an instance which occurred at the St. James Hotel on Thursday is a good illustration. About noon, on Wednesday, a tall and very prepossessing woman, about 35 years of age, arrived at the hotel in question and registered her name as Mrs. Carr. [illegible]

[illegible] It was a very neatly played game, and no doubt will be a warning to the Lake street merchant to "beware of the widder," in future, for "woman's is queer cattle." Mrs. Carr left the hotel early on Friday morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

"Ireland as it Was" had but a very few spectators [illegible] Miss Mollie Williams did very well as *Judy O'Trot*, [illegible] At the matinee, McKee Rankin will repeat *Rip Van Winkle*, with Miss Annie Waite as *Gretchen*. In the evening "Rip Van Winkle," and "Family Jars." Miss Mollie Williams as *Liddy Lorregan*, with Irish songs and dances.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" had a good house last night—one of the best of the week. Next week the celebrated Mrs. D. P. Bowers is announced.

THE MUSEUM.

"The Woman in Red" was on here last night. In addition to this, the new English comedy of "Gertrude's Money Box" will be brought out for the first time in America.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

As usual, the minstrels were crowded last night. There was a slight change in the programme of songs. Otherwise the same bill was presented. Matinee this afternoon.

ORGAN CONCERT.

An organ concert will be given at the Centenary Church, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with Mr. A. J. Creswold as organist, and Mr. James Whitney, of Boston, tenor. The following is the programme:

1. Offertoire, No. 2 .... Wely
2. Tenor Solo. "If with all Your Hearts." .... Mendelssohn
3. Air, with variations. "America." .... Baker
4. Song. "Where are the Friends of my Youth?" .... Barker
5. Overture to "Martha" .... Flotow
6. Song. ....
7. Grand March .... Jacob

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Railroad Meeting at Fort Wayne—Allen County Fair—Lynching Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

CUBA.

A Spanish Vessel in New York Harbor—Her Supposed Errand—A New Version of the Story Concerning Reinforcements from Spain—The Military Situation on the Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Failure and Liabilities of the Bank of Nevada—Assassination of a Prize-Fighter—Earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. [illegible]

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

INDIGNATION MEETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

Despatch from the Chairman of the Republican Committee to the President.

[illegible]

CITY POLITICS.

Citizens' Meeting—Last Convention in the Twentieth Ward.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Legislative—Repeal Bills Offered—Governor Senter in Memphis.

[illegible]

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Meeting Last Evening to Make Arrangements for a Celebration of the Anniversary.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Doings in the Legislature—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

The attention of the public is called to the Free Dispensary, corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, where treatment will be given to all classes of diseases free of charge, thus enabling those of moderate means to receive proper treatment without the dreaded doctor's bill following. Entrance through drug store.

Important Announcement.—Boots and shoes at cost, at Hamilton & Hoadley's, 133 Lake street. Now is the time for bargains, as we are closing out our stock.

Chicago Window Shade Company—Bellamy & Hassins, 90 Randolph street. Cloth, rustic and paper shades, cords, tassels, etc. The largest stock in the West.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

MESSER—WELLSTEED—In Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 30, by Rev. G. C. Edmonds, at the residence of the bride's father, E. L. Messer, of Chicago, and Mary E. Wellsteed.

DIED.

CLACIUS—From heart disease, Friday, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock a. m., Meniula, wife of C. E. Clacius. Funeral from 322 West Madison-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday.

[illegible]—Yesterday morning, at quarter past 2 o'clock, of epileptic fits, Bradford [illegible], aged 64 years and 7 months. Oskaloosa, Iowa, papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of J. E. McDONOUGH. Saturday Afternoon Matinee and Saturday evening, last two performances of Boucicault's great Irish drama of

ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

SHAUN (the Post) .... J. E. McDONOUGH.
COL. O'GRADY .... J. B. BURNETT.

Monday the brilliant artiste, MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... MANAGERS

LAST MATINEE! LAST NIGHT OF THE FINE **Dramatic Combination.**

At the GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, this afternoon at 2:30,—open at 1:30—and to-night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. McKee Rankin

Will repeat, by universal desire, his completely successful impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

MISS ANNIE WAITE as .... Gretchen

(Re-engaged expressly for these two performances.) TO-NIGHT, in addition to the above, the popular comic actress and vocalist,

Miss Mollie Williams,

Will appear as LIDDY LORREGAN, with Irish songs and [illegible], in the laughable comedietta of

FAMILY JARS.

McKEE RANKIN as .... Diggory
DELPH .... Mr. J. W. Jennings

Admission to matinee, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserving seats to matinee before 1½ o'clock p. m.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

This SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2½ and evening at 8 o'clock, first performance in America of the delightful comedy,

Gertrude's Money Box.

To conclude with [illegible], THE WOMAN IN RED. [illegible] Grand Extra Matinee for the Benefit of the [illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] shortly be revived.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

This (Saturday) evening, Oct. 9, and at the

Grand Family Matinee

Last performances of the great burlesque,

FORMOSA IN BLACK.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels,

IN NEW SONGS, JOKES, DANCES, &c., &

Avoid the rush. Go early and secure your seats.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

Saturday Afternoon

ORGAN CONCERTS,

AT CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

(West Monroe-st., near Morgan, from 3 to 5 o'clock.)

Mr. A. J. CRESWOLD, and Mr. JAS. WHITNEY, the distinguished tenor from Boston, to-day.

Tickets, 25 cents each, or 10 for $1. For sale at the music stores and at the door.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Pianos, Billiard Tables, CARPETS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 9½ o'clock a. m. at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

ALSO,

Two Fire-Proof Safes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Hollow and Tin Ware AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

A large line of Hollow and Tin Ware, consisting of [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

10 KEGS WHITE LEAD,

AND

300 Kegs Horse Shoes, AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIRST GREAT SALE.

[illegible] collection of choice and highly valuable

OIL PAINTINGS

AND

CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS

Belonging to the

American Art Gallery, New York,

Numbering

OVER 220 WORKS OF ART,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION, ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Afternoons, commencing at 2 1-2 o'clock,

October 12th, 13th and 14th,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Furnishing Goods, Woollens,
Blankets, Carpets, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, Oct. 13 and 14, at our Salesrooms (up-stairs) 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE.

Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869, at our Salesrooms [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ALFRED LIKENS, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF A GROCERY STORE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY JOHNSTON & MUNSON [illegible]

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY WHIPPLE & TRUE, ROOM 1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY E. A. LINE & CO., ROOM [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS SIX PER CENT. [illegible]

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 128 Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT BARGAINS—A HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY J. H. REES & CO. [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS. & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AVENUE LOTS [illegible] MOREY & MANVILLE, Real Estate Brokers, 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—KANKAKEE (NOW SOUTH PARK) avenue lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD DWELLINGS AND LOTS ON Wabash and Michigan-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE—SEVEN ROOMS [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES, BETWEEN DREXEL [illegible]

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT ON KINZIE-ST. [illegible] MOREY & MANVILLE, 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, WITH [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE INVESTMENT—A LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV.—A NICE LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR CAMPBELL-AV. [illegible]

FOR SALE—PLEASANT NEW COTTAGE ON [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM within two miles of Battle Creek, on the M. C. R. R. comprising 220 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with good barns and all necessary outbuildings, large orchard, &c. All well fenced, timbered, and watered, and can be purchased on liberal terms. Address WM. J. WATSON, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES HIGH ROLLING LAND at Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 17 miles from Chicago. [illegible] HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, No. 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IN THE CELEBRATED FRUIT REgion of Illinois, at the thriving village of Richview, on Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] For terms, &c., apply to R. B. KEYES, Richview, Illinois.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, HALF OF A VALuable fruit farm [illegible] Apply through P. O. Box 246, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL FARM, 147 ACRES, splendid land, three miles from Kenosha, and fifty from Chicago. Good house, large barn, orchard and timber. First-class neighborhood and location; $40 per acre, part down. J. BOND, Room 4, No. 44 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 200 ACRE FARM, twenty miles west of Chicago. Thirty acres timber, fine orchard, living spring, large house, three good barns. CLAFLIN BROS. & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES IN ADAMS COUNTY, Iowa. Also, 1,000,000 acres land and farms in North, West and South. Land and farms sold on commission. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 106 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 400 ACRES, near Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., with good improvements, mineral spring, &c. $35 per acre. MOREY & MANVILLE, 10 Metropolitan Block.

ILLINOIS FARMS FOR LEASE AND RENT. [illegible]

Address W. S. OLIVER, 94 Everett-st., Cincinnati.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered—A 7-octave rosewood piano; been used just enough to take off the new. [illegible] Address CHEAP PIANO, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PIANOS—AND FOR SALE ON TIME contracts at reduced prices. The rent applied on the purchase if required, at 136 South State-st. NATHANIEL GOULD.

TO RENT—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIanos, organs, and melodeons. W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND HAND PIanos, or for sale, on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL (Opera House), 63 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY WHO SO KINDLY relieved the occupant of 63 Lake avenue, on Thursday afternoon, of sundry articles of jewelry, &c., will address K., P O Box 781, they will be redeemed, and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—L M CAN SEE MAGGIE P BY calling at her residence, No. 82 South Desplaines-st., Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Ohio.

PERSONAL—E M I COME HOME. I CANNOT live without you. I am perfectly miserable.

[illegible] IN CHICAGO—SAT[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED—A YOUNG gent in easy circumstances, and possessed of considerable leisure, hereby respectfully invites a number of the fair sex to indulge in an interchange of thought and sentiment with himself, and thus beguile the weary hours away. Address CHARLIE HASTINGS, Tribune office, Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY ANN Sweeny, who left her home Thursday night at 10 o'clock. She is about 14 years of age, and dressed in a red merino dress, and light silk sacque, bare headed, hair black. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her uncle and guardian, JAMES DONOHUE, 225 Third-av.

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL FAMILY secretary, new side-saddle, silver tea set, family team, top buggy, harness, span of trotters, desk, &c. Apply from 10 to 12 a. m., at Room 21, Major Block.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER, two months old. Address Box 1145, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. [illegible]

A FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP STORE, centrally located, [illegible]

A COMPETENT MAN, WITH $5,000, CAN BUY [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE OR 9 ROOMS, [illegible]

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE [illegible]

CANDY FACTORY, STOCK, TOOLS, AND FIXtures [illegible]

FOUR GROCERY STORES FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible]

HARDWARE [illegible]

LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A [illegible]

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD-WILL OF A [illegible]

SALOON, WITH [illegible]

THE BEST [illegible]

WATER [illegible]

$700 [illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TILL 1ST OF MAY, FOR $22 A month—New house [illegible]

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 14 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, TWELVE rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—VERY LOW—THE LARGE BRICK [illegible]

TO RENT—A LOVELY HOME AND BEAUtiful location [illegible]

TO RENT—NO. 27 VINCENNES-AV. HOUSE [illegible]

TO RENT—NO. 30 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN RUSH and Pine. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE IN GROVELAND PARK [illegible]

TO RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE IN THE GROVE [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]

TO RENT—TO A PLEASANT SMALL FAMILY [illegible]

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY FRAME WITH [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room. [illegible]

TO RENT—IN A GOOD LOCATION, SEVERAL offices [illegible]

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE, PLEASANT AND pleasantly furnished front parlor, with breakfast, [illegible]

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A LARGE front [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for gentleman and lady [illegible]

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF THREE OR five rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED room [illegible]

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board, at 259 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished [illegible]

TO RENT—PART OF THE HOUSE OR ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—AT NO. 11 PECK-COURT, A PLEASant suite of unfurnished rooms. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM AT 161 [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED room for two, with or without board, at 91 Third-av. Terms very low; 5 minutes' walk from Post Office.

TO RENT—THREE CHOICE FAMILY ROOMS, and two single rooms, at very reasonable rates. First-class day board, $5 per week. MRS. JOHNSON, Nelson House, corner Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NICELY FURNISHED rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible]

TO RENT—A NEW FURNISHED ROOM AT 13 THIRD-[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO RENT—NO. 81 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 WAGON AND sleigh makers. [illegible] W. E. CASSIDY, Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLERS IN the West [illegible] WESTERN COLLAR AGENCY, 18 Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN. REFERENCES required. Apply, personally, to E. B. CURRAN, 15 Speed's Block.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODworker. [illegible] Address RICE, HOCK & CO., Milwaukee.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, WHO [illegible]

WANTED—ONE WHO IS POSTED TO SOLICIT [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE SALESMEN. Apply personally. O. N. STANFORD & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHEEPskin [illegible]

WANTED—WE WANT TWO TINNERS, IMMEdiately. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, UNDER the Gardner City House, 201 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR A FEW DAYS [illegible]

WANTED—DOMESTIC AND SOUTH MEN [illegible]

WANTED—FOUR RELIABLE SALESMEN TO [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a family of seven persons [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. Inquire at [illegible]

WANTED—COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUNdresses [illegible] G. B. WOOD & CO.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—A [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—FOR ALL KINDS OF KITCHEN work [illegible]

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL, ONE [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer, the other for second work. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 1069 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 229 North LaSalle-st. Wages, $4 per week.

WANTED—AT 92 NORTH LASALLE-ST., A competent woman to take care of children. No one need apply who cannot give good references.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 201 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Call at 18 Harmon-court.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO general housework. Apply at 167 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO FIRST-class girls [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 11 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—COLORED WOMAN TO DO THE work of a very small family, 25 miles from the city. Apply at 61 Lake-st.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, where there are a few boarders, a good cook. Protestant preferred, at 448 West Lake-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED—1,000 MORE LABORERS TO WORK [illegible]

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—HARDWARE—BY A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUGGISTS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLER FOR [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD ACCOUNTANT [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT family cook. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD DRESSmaker [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

BOURNIQUE'S ACADEMIES.

BOURNIQUE'S Dancing Academies

OPEN FOR THE SEASON

[illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL.

MARTINE'S Dancing Academies.

WEST SIDE—33 & 35 Ada-st.
NORTH SIDE—246 & 250 Ohio-st.

MUSIC, GERMAN & FRENCH

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

MIRASOLE'S ACADEMIES APOLLINEA,

No. 314 Wabash-av.

Juvenile Class, Tuesday and Saturday. Gentlemen's Class, Monday and Saturday.

[illegible]

A. Fisher's Dancing Academies.

[illegible]

DANCING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

PALMER'S ACADEMY.

[illegible]